# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER


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BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 198

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands; FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

## Asiatic Institute Opens; Laval Takes Precautions; Lewis-A.F. of L. Tie Looms

**The World's Day—July 20, 1943**

### Boston: Asiatic Institute Opens at Harvard

**Two-day Institute of Asiatic Affairs** in Education opened today at Harvard University. Sponsored by the Institute of Pacific Relations and the Harvard Graduate School of Education, it is designed to help teachers with their new problem of teaching Asia and its people in the schools and colleges. [Page 2.]

**More than 200** Massachusetts State Guardsmen undergoing vigorous week's training program at Groton. [Page 5.]

**Federal intervention** brings 13 defendants into District Court under indictment for lottery conspiracy throughout Eastern New England. [Page 2.]

**First 1943 tax bills** were in the mail today to 113,000 Boston owners of real estate. With each bill went an explanation from Mayor Tobin of the unchanged rate of $41 per $1,000; that savings like decreases in welfare and relief costs were offset by such items as increased operating expenses and cost of living.

### France: Laval Acts to Guard Against Uprising

**Pierre Laval,** Vichy Chief of Government, has ordered new measures against sabotage and anti-government activity in an effort to guard against an uprising in the event of an Allied invasion.

**French island of Martinique** has received its first convoy of supplies from the United States, consisting mainly of food and clothing, according to the British Radio which broadcast the news in French.

**Frenchmen in France** were urged by the Vichy Radio in a "last minute appeal" to report for work in Germany or be branded as outlaws.

**Gen. Henri Giraud,** co-chairman of the French Committee of National Liberation, has arrived in Great Britain from Canada.

### Washington: Lewis-A. F. of L. Union Nears

**John L. Lewis** and five executives of the United Mine Workers met with three vice-presidents of the American Federation of Labor to work out problems preliminary to the U. M. W.'s merger with the A. F. of L. [Page 3.]

**President Roosevelt** cannot escape being renominated and re-elected for a fourth term, Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana, declared, although he had not discussed the subject with the President, he said.

**Loggers** are now receiving meat rations equal to those issued to Army combat troops, a district OPA official announced in connection with the ending of a three-day walkout of 64 loggers at Lewiston, Idaho, in protest over their meat rations.

**Plans for a war against Japan** to last until 1949 at least are being made by the Navy, Vice-Admiral Frederick J. Horne, Chief of Naval Operations, revealed. [Page 3.]

**No evidence** of "looting of the Treasury or anything remotely approaching thereto" was revealed in the House Merchant Marine Committee's investigation of operations of the War Shipping Administration, Representative Schuyler Bland (D) of Virginia, Chairman, reported.

**Chester A. Bowles** will take office as Senior Deputy Administrator of the Office of Price Administration with the powers of a general manager on July 27, Prentiss Brown, Price Administrator, announced officially.

**Brig. Gen. Edwin S. Perrin** of Custer, S. D., has been appointed Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, the War Department announced, succeeding Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Hanley, Jr., who is now Commanding General of the Southeast Air Force Training Center at Maxwell Field, Ala.

### In Europe: 600 Wacs and Officers Reach Britain

**Largest contingent of Wacs** to be sent overseas has arrived in Britain. The contingent, called the First Wac Separate Battalion, is composed of 600 girls and officers who will grease airplane motors, take over switchboard operation, and relieve men clerks and stenographers for active combat duty.

**Cost of living index** in Britain is reported as two points higher on July 1 than it was the previous month. Chief reason was given as an increase in the average price of new potatoes.

**Britain's weekly liquid milk ration** will be reduced from three to two and one half pints beginning Aug. 1, the Ministry of Food has announced.

**A German plane which** made a forced landing in the Swedish Province of Dalecarlia has been taken over by Swedish authorities, and its crew, with the exception of a woman passenger, interned. Although announced as a courier plane, it was found to be armed with a machine gun.

### National: G.O.P. Postwar Group Drafts Platform

**The Republican Postwar Policy Association,** at its eastern conference in New York City, drew up a platform to submit to Republican National Chairman Harrison Spangler as a basis for an early pronouncement of postwar policy. [Page 1.]

### Americas: General Pratt Gets Service Medal

**Maj. Gen. Henry C. Pratt,** Commanding General of the Antilles Department, was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, Commander of the Caribbean Defenses.

### Orient: Japanese Prince Heads Army Air Force

**Lieut. Gen. Prince Gin Ri** has been appointed Commander of the Japanese Army Air Force, succeeding Lieut. Gen. Kumainchi Teramoto, according to the Tokyo Radio.

### The War:

**Latest developments** from world battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

## 'Upstanding Town' Seeks a Buyer To Take It Over and Settle Down

GABBETTVILLE, Ga., July 20 (AP)—Anybody want to buy a town?

Mrs. Ann Metze Daniel, owner of this 36-acre town—with the exception of the Post Office Building—wants to sell the 75-year-old community [1940 population: 55], and is advertising in several newspapers.

"My menfolks are all gone and there's nobody but me left here," she said today, adding, "I own everything in the town, on both sides of the railroad. There's a rock store, a barn, a warehouse, and three dwellings—36 acres in all.

"Anybody who wants to own a good, . . . upstanding town can buy one cheap right now. We're located on the railroad between West Point and La Grange, and we're only 50 miles from Columbus.

"My price is $50,000."

Several persons have expressed interest in the proposition, Mrs. Daniel said, but there have been no actual offers.

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### Weather Report

**Warm**

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.**

**Dimout Hours**

Dimout begins Tuesday at 9:16 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 4:34 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 9:13 p. m. and ends Thursday at 4:33 a. m.

## Retail Price Controls On Fish Imminent

**Fishermen at hearing in Boston told OPA calls for fair test of the wholesale ceilings.**

Controls on the prices of retail fish dealers will be instituted very soon, perhaps tomorrow, Saul Wallen, Chairman of the New England War Labor Board, announced here today on the basis of information he received personally yesterday in Washington.

Mr. Wallen threw this news into a dispute over who was profiting from the OPA wholesale fish price ceiling which has tied up most of the Boston ground fish fleet. Disputants consisted of union men and operators, seated opposite each other, in a hearing before the WLB at its offices at 209 Washington Street.

The arguments sifted down to agreement that retailers and some hotel and restaurant people were the only ones who might gain from the hotly contested new order.

**Seek Fair Test**

Before Mr. Wallen gave his inside report from Washington that the retail prices also would be tied up soon, he read a telegram he received this morning from OPA Administrator Prentiss M. Brown to the effect that the OPA would not consider suspension of the controversial price ceiling at this time. Mr. Brown said that the OPA must have opportunity to consider its operation from a fair test.

A snappy passage occurred between Mr. Wallen and John J. Murphy, New England representative of the American Federation of Labor, over tactics in getting the fishermen's appeal before the OPA.

After Chairman Wallen had told both sides that he had spent yesterday in Washington conferring with the OPA on this case, he related that by four o'clock the OPA could find no petition for amendment of the price ceiling which was causing the trouble. Mr. Wallen added that the operators also were remiss in not filing. He urged resort to a petition as the logical and urgent method of revision, but pointed out that the OPA required a fair test period.

Mr. Wallen added that if the fishermen returned promptly to their boats, the OPA would give expeditious consideration to their request, and he assured both parties that the OPA did not want to hurt the interests of the fishermen or the owners.

Summing up the situation from the Labor Board's standpoint, Chairman Wallen advised the fishermen to resume full production, and to petition the OPA for revision of the price amendment, and the War Labor Board would then consider the case on its merits, which it had not yet had opportunity to do while the "walkout" was on.

Mr. Wallen said that the Board would use its good offices with the OPA to obtain any desirable adjustment of the price ceiling.

**Takes Exception**

Quick objection to Chairman Wallen's statement that the union had neglected to petition the OPA for what it wanted was registered by Mr. Murphy of the A. F. of L. He said that last Thursday he met Prentiss Brown here in Boston, and that Mr. Brown had then agreed to take the union's statement presented to him as a petition, and to give it consideration this morning. Mr. Murphy suggested that possibly Mr. Wallen was being misled by some people.

Explicit declaration that the union does want the men to go back to work was given the WLB by Patrick J. McHugh, Secretary-

*Continued on Page 2, Column 4*

# Nazi-Led Italians Reported in Mutiny; Liberators Bomb Japanese in Kuriles; Hitler-Mussolini Meet in Upper Italy

Associated Press Radiophoto

**Sicilians Surrender Their Arms**

**These civilians of Comiso give up their rifles and guns after American forces captured the Sicilian town. Photo transmitted from Algiers, Algeria, via Office of War Information radio.**

## Axis Loudly Protests Raid on Rome; World Comment Studied by Allies

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 20—While watching the reaction to the air raid in Rome, American officials have been careful to fully explain the military necessity back of the bombing.

Nothing had been received here this afternoon to confirm the report that Msgr. Giovanni Battista Montini, official of the Vatican Secretary of State's Office, had conferred with Harold H. Tittman, the United States Representative at Vatican City, as reported by the Germans.

American observers repeatedly emphasize the respect with which the cultural and religious monuments in Rome are viewed. They cite particularly the message of President Roosevelt to Pope Pius XII giving assurances that religious properties would be spared as much as possible in Italy. Although Mr. Roosevelt did not mention air bombardment of Rome specifically it was also recalled that Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, had publicly discussed that possibility in the House of Commons.

Senators Joseph T. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming and James E. Murray (D) of Montana, both Roman Catholics, interviewed on the raid, pointed out the necessity of the step. "We're at war, aren't we?" was Senator O'Mahoney's terse comment.

Senator Murray said he hated to see "great antiquities in Europe" destroyed, but added, "the success of the Axis would mean the destruction of civilization itself."

Washington diplomatic sources wondered today whether the raid might not bring a campaign to make Rome an "open city" which would not be bombed. The difficulty here is the very fact that Rome is Italy's railroad and military solar plexus and, as United Nations officials point out, emotional feelings have run into the inexorable logic of warfare.

**Effects on Neutrals**

Belief here is that the non-Roman Catholic neutrals, Switzerland, Sweden, and Turkey, will be little affected by Axis propaganda.

Axis propaganda is expected, however, to concentrate on Spain, Portugal and Argentina, the only important Roman Catholic neutrals left. But Spain has retained its neutrality for practical reasons, not likely to be changed, and Argentina, despite its recent revolution, is about as far on the Axis orbit, it is believed, as it will care to go.

First American editorial reaction appears solidly behind the raid. There is, however, in Washington a deep official interest in the raid's reception, reflecting some initial anxiety represented by the precautions taken.

There was no comment from the Apostolic delegate, the Pope's personal representative in Washington. Most American Roman Cath-

*Continued on Page 6, Column 4*

### Malta Says 'Thanks' For Raid on Rome

*By the Associated Press*

London, July 20

London morning papers said today that under signs "Bomb Rome" which have been chalked on the walls of buildings on the much-bombed island of Malta, the Maltese yesterday wrote "Thanks."

LONDON, July 20 (AP)—While Axis propaganda beat the drums of indignation today over the American bombing of Rome, an official Italian communiqué acknowledged "very great damage" in yesterday's attack and placed the toll of victims at 166 killed and 1,659 injured.

"Eleven buildings sacred to faith and science are reported heavily hit and some of them partly destroyed, as well as workers' dwellings in the Prenestina and Latina districts," the Communiqué said, but it made no mention of the damage to military objectives.

The bulletin, broadcast by the Rome Radio and recorded by the Associated Press, declared that the attack by "American formations of hundreds of four-engined planes" lasted three hours and that seven of the raiders were downed by anti-aircraft fire and one by Italian fighters.

Among the places partly destroyed, the communiqué said, were the San Lorenzo Basilica, Verano Cemetery, University City and hospitals of the Polyclinic Institute.

**Time Bombs Explode**

A German radiocast recorded by the Associated Press quoted a correspondent of the Transocean propaganda agency as saying that time bombs dropped by the American fliers in the outskirts of Rome have "exploded one by one since Monday night."

Another broadcast by the Berlin Radio, which reported previously that Pope Pius XII had visited the Basilica immediately after the raid, said that Msgr. Giovanni Battista Montini, Vatican Undersecretary of State, had interviewed U. S. Chargé d'Affaires Harold B. Tittman in the Vatican. It quoted DNB, German news agency, as saying that a protest had been handed to Mr. Tittman. The report of the

*Continued on Page 6, Column 7*

## Führer and Duce weigh 'military questions' as raid on Rome opens 'gloves off' phase.

**Adolf Hitler and Premier Mussolini have met in Northern Italy, the Berlin Radio announced tonight in a Berlin dispatch recorded by the Associated Press. The meeting occurred yesterday.**

**A communiqué issued from Hitler's headquarters today said:**

**"The Führer and Il Duce met Monday, July 19, in a city in Upper Italy. Military questions were discussed."**

**Both Hitler and Mussolini have remained silent as new disasters came upon their people—the fall of Tunisia, the bombing of the Ruhr and the invasion of Sicily. Their last meeting was April 7 to 10 at Hitler's headquarters.**

**By F. Maillard Stead**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa*

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, July 20—The war against Italy entered a new "gloves off" phase when Rome was bombed for the first time by a very large force of American heavy and medium bombers in the broad daylight of morning.

At the same time a policy of "organized surrenders" is being continued on a large scale by Italian defenders of Sicily as Americans, Canadians, and Britons, with some French, are advancing across the island toward the Italian mainland.

Flaws in the Italian defensive system are being progressively shown up now that the Allies have secured a firm initiative in the Mediterranean zone. The total number of fighter opposition sighted by Americans over Rome targets, which they had studied with extra special care in advance to insure concentration of bombs much as possible on essentially military objectives, was five.

Antiaircraft fire, although intense, was inaccurate. None of the five fighters seen attacked unescorted Fortresses.

**Personnel of Raid**

The raid was carried out by aircraft of the strategic arm of the United Nations Northwest African Air Force and unescorted Liberators of the Ninth United States Air Force from the Middle East.

Every precaution was taken to bomb accurately and on military targets only. Every bombardier and pilot memorized special maps of Rome. Accuracy was also assured by instructions that the bombardier must not release his load, short of a one-minute bomb run to assure accurate sighting.

[Cairo reports of the Associated Press said that as many Roman Catholics as possible were chosen for the raid to counter possible Axis propaganda lies.]

The raid on Rome is a logical development in the United Nations offensive, to which are harnessed the ever-mounting efforts of the Strategic, Tactical and Coastal Air Forces, backed up by the Training Command, which insure a flow of replacements for casualties and augmentation of striking power as time goes on.

**Commanded by Doolittle**

Apart from British and Canadian Wellington night bombers, the Northeast African Strategic Air Force is made up of American airmen flying American aircraft. These are B-17 Flying Fortresses, B-26 Marauders, B-25 Mitchells, P-38 Lightning long-range high-speed fighters, and P-40 Warhawks which are also fighters.

The Strategic Air Force is com-

*Continued on Page 7, Column 2*

## Axis retreat to Messina seen; Soviet pincers close on Orel; Americans bomb Macassar.

**By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor**

*From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches*

"There are many indications of mutinies among Italian troops commanded by German officers." This dramatic announcement from Allied Headquarters in Africa, together with a radio appeal from General Eisenhower to the Sicilians for quick help in "the destruction of the Nazi yoke," highlights today's military intelligence from Sicily.

There is also welcome and spectacular news from the Pacific war theater. The Navy has announced that "a formation" of Liberator bombers—which may mean a dozen or so—raided the Japanese base at Paramushiro in the Kurile Islands yesterday, starting fires and damaging ships. Presumably the attackers flew from Amchitka, 861 nautical miles from Paramushiro.

Italian soldiers in Sicily are surrendering in astonishing numbers. The bombing of Rome may have been the one straw too many on the sagging camel's back of Italian morale. It appears to have been remarkably well timed. Apparently not even the fear of Nazi reprisals can now force the unwilling Italians to stand up against the overwhelming might of Allied power.

One dispatch tells how 4,000 Fascist troops threw down their arms en masse when the Americans entered Agrigento. And it is now disclosed that almost all of the 35,000 prisoners taken since the start of the Sicilian campaign are Italians.

The Germans continue to resist fiercely in the Catania area, but with their allies collapsing all over their right flank a general Axis retreat to Messina may follow in short order. In fact, there are rumors it is already under way. Latest battlefront dispatches report that General Montgomery's Britons have smashed a series of desperate German tank attacks and are well within the inner defenses of Catania. On the western and central fronts, American and Canadian forces are closing in on Enna, key town commanding the main east-west roads and railways.

It is now officially revealed that more than 500 American bombers carried out the historic raid on Rome. Aerial photographs indicate the Littoria marshaling yards were destroyed and heavy damage done to other railway targets, war foundries, and the Capital's airport. Five planes failed to return. In intensity, the raid seems to have compared with the heaviest of the recent RAF attacks on the Ruhr.

In Russia, the Red Armies have overrun 130 villages and advanced more than 20 miles on a 25-mile front to all but encircle the great German base of Orel and cut the Orel-Bryansk railway. The Germans are reported to be rushing reserves into the battle. Unless they can keep apart the jaws of the Soviet pincers they may face another Stalingrad.

Supplementing the attack on Paramushiro is news of a 2,000-mile round-trip raid by United States bombers, evidently based at Darwin, Australia, on the big Japanese base at Macassar in the Netherlands East Indies.

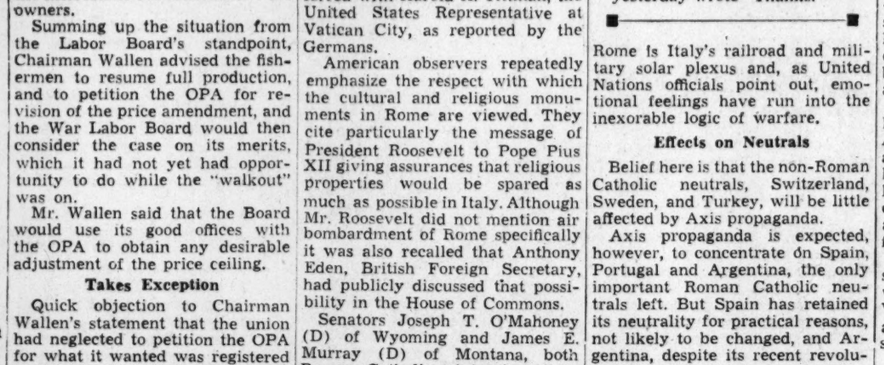
### Sicily:

**Allies Press Closer To Enna and Catania**

Allied Headquarters in North Africa said Allied troops were within artillery range of Enna—Central Sicily stronghold commanding main roads and railroads east and west—and pounding at

*Continued on Page 6, Column 1*

## *Conductorettes on Boston Elevated*



By a Staff Photographer

**Girls Start New Duties on Reservoir-Lechmere Run**

**The first 10 women conductorettes ever to be used on the Boston Elevated got their first taste of crying "All aboard" today as they began a two-week training period before going on their own. They are, left to right, Mrs. Anna J. Methelis, Medford; Mrs. Lillian Campbell, Somerville; Mrs. Josephine E. Burri, Medford; Miss Flora McKenzie, South Boston; Miss Hannah J. Lynch, Jamaica Plain; Mrs. Doris R. Notrom, Allston; Mrs. Mary S. Scribner, Roxbury; Mrs. Harriet W. Critcher, Jamaica Plain; Mrs. Louise M. Henshon, Somerville, and Mrs. Mary A. Roddy, Roxbury. The "girls" are being greeted by Edward Dana, President and General Manager of the Boston Elevated. [Story Page 5.]**

## Five Planks on World Unity Are Drafted by G. O. P. Group

**By Wyona Dashwood**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 20—Mobilization of public opinion toward a strongly co-operative American foreign policy was seen a league forward today following the all-day Eastern regional meeting of the Republican Postwar Association at the Commodore Hotel here on Monday.

A shape of things to come in Republican Party policy-making on world affairs, scrapping all vestige of "narrow nationalism" for a championship of "great enlightened human co-operation" that would make it the writer of the peace terms, is the challenge now ready for the Party's national leadership.

It goes to Harrison E. Spangler, Republican National Chairman, with a demand for forthright and immediate committment by his 49-member Advisory Council to a United Nations' postwar group to promote international co-operation over the unanimous indorsement of 300 Eastern Seaboard delegates prominently representative of international thought within the Party in this area.

Underwritten by the Governors of Vermont, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, eight members of Congress and active organization partisans in the six New England States and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, the premise of the notice-serving is that anything short of an avowedly international co-operationist movement will give the electorate no choice save 1944 return of the New Deal Ticket.

Five global policy planks that would militantly supplement the National Committee's April 20, 1942, resolution at Chicago for

*Continued on Page 7, Column 4*

# Schools Take New Interest In the Orient

By Millicent Taylor
*Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Children in New England schools today will tomorrow be among the thousands of Americans who will go to the Orient to help the countries of Asia build roads, establish libraries and colleges, and raise the standard of living so that Europe, Asia and America can pull together economically for the benefit of all.

Yet only since Pearl Harbor have teachers realized that children must be taught more about Asia in the schools, said Mrs. Marguerite Stewart, school secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Mrs. Stewart presided at the morning session of the two-day Institute of Asiatic Affairs in American Education which opened today at the Littauer Center of Public Administration at Harvard University.

The conference, sponsored jointly by the Harvard Graduate School of Education and the Institute of Pacific Relations, brings to Cambridge several distinguished specialists in the various countries of Asia, and presents a program divided between speeches by the specialists and discussion periods relating this material to use in the schools.

**Eagerness to Learn**

"There is a wave of eager questioning as to how a knowledge of Asiatic countries can be taught in the schools," Mr. Stewart went on. "The textbooks have not caught up with the need. Four organizations are especially active in providing teaching materials: the Institute of Pacific Relations, American Council of Education; East and West Association; U. S. Office of Education." A series of pamphlets for high schools has been prepared by the first of these four, and a series for elementary schools is now under way, she said.

The morning session discussed "Implications of Asiatic Problems for the Classroom Teacher," and was addressed by Philip J. Jaffe, editor of Amerasia Magazine. Mr. Jaffe declared that sure freedom for the world after the war depended on the freedom of China, Japan, India, and that wishful thinking will not bring this about. The people of free countries—and by free he was speaking of economic freedom, better labor conditions, standards of living, etc.—will have to help the countries of Asia achieve freedom.

**A Danger for China**

China has bravely held her own, but China has to depend on other countries for much that she needs, and in such a case there is always danger that selfish elements in a more powerful country may take advantage, he went on. "We must therefor help China herself to develop internal strength. This will benefit all other countries including our own," he concluded.

Speaking on the Philippines, Miss Catherine Porter, author and lecturer, editor of Far Eastern Survey, said that even with Philippine independence promised, Americans need to consider the Islands for the present somewhat colonial areas—studying them and seeking to understand their needs. She warned against a "hands off" attitude on the part of the American people, after the war.

"If we are going to have international organization in the world our role is to be willing to accept advice from other nations. If we say 'hands off' the Philippines, the other nations will say the same thing concerning their one-time colonial areas and we will be back where we started," she maintained.

## *Sounds Technical, But It's Legal Ruling*

HARTFORD, Conn., July 20 (AP)—The all-masculine membership of the State Police Association was saved from invasion by the "weaker sex" yesterday through an official ruling of Attorney General Francis A. Pallotti.

Asked for a formal opinion on the applications of several policewomen for membership, Mr. Pallotti noted that the Association is to pay benefits to "policemen, their widows, and dependents."

Since a policewoman cannot have a widow, he said, "the phraseology on its face excludes policewomen, their surviving husbands and their dependents."

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## *A Wac Takes Over*

United States Signal Corps

**Soldier Released for Combat Duty**

**Corporal Leo Rubenstahl of Youngstown, Ohio, attached to the Message Center, First Service Command Headquarters, is shown above turning over message and mail pouch to Corporal Dorothy Porter of Oklahoma City, Okla., one of the many Wacs assigned to the Command Headquarters. Corporal Porter will carry on the duties formerly handled by the soldier, Corporal Rubenstahl, like other enlisted men of the Army who have turned over their jobs to the Wacs, will be assigned to a combat unit.**

# Super-Bumper Potato Crop! Maine Answers Cry for Food

*To promote a better public understanding and appreciation of the problems which confront the New England farmer, and of the courage, ingenuity and tenacity with which he is trying to lick these problems, The Christian Science Monitor presents a series of human interest stories about individual farms and farmers ranging from Maine to Connecticut.*

*This project, sponsored by the New England Council's Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, is unique in that it is the co-operative effort of a group of leading New England newspapers. Each story in the series, which will cover all major aspects of New England agriculture—including potatoes, poultry, dairying, apples, and market gardening—has been prepared by a feature writer of a different newspaper.*

*Today's story on "Maine Potatoes" is contributed by the Bangor Daily News. Others in the series will follow at regular intervals.*

By Oscar A. Shepard
*Of The Bangor Daily News*

One out of every eight potatoes in the United States, both for seed or table, is grown in the State of Maine. Eighty-five per cent of those grown in Maine come from Aroostook county.

What follows, therefore, is not the story of one farm or of one group. It is the over-all picture of how Maine farmers, with a patriotic impulse perhaps not fully understood, are striving to keep a great industry alive and flourishing, to increase their acreage 20 per cent as the government has asked, in the face of what many an astute businessman—and potato growing is big business—would consider insurmountable obstacles.

Harry Umphrey, owner and operator of several large farms, and President of Aroostook Potato Growers, Inc., which last year handled 6,000 carloads of seed and table potatoes, marketed in 29 States, summarizes:

"There has been a tremendous demand for seed this season, due to the encouragement of heavier planting in the South, the magical growth of victory gardens, and other factors interwoven with the war. Maine, major seed-producing territory in the United States, has had an unprecedented call from an immense area—a call that began in late March and has continued until now.

"But in all my contacts," continued Mr. Umphrey, who is perhaps proudest of the fact that Aroostook Draft Board, No. 2, of Caribou, of which he is a member, leads all others in Maine with 12,000 registrants, "I have found a desire by every class of growers to aid in the war effort.

"We have been handicapped by a cold, late planting season. But everybody is responding to the government's call for increased production. More and more Aroostook growers say to themselves: 'This is a crisis. What can I do to help?' Maine will, I believe, ship 50,000 carloads in the crop season of 1943 as against 43,500 carloads in the crop season of 1942."

**Black Market**

"Just what brought on the black market?" Umphrey was asked.

He gave a simple and direct answer:

"Early last year the OPA published a schedule of ceiling prices, by the month, on table potatoes. This called for a lower ceiling in May '43 than in March and April. Naturally, all producers of potatoes who would market in an orderly way, took advantage of the heavy demand and moved the major portion previous to May 1. Then, when April and May arrived, OPA advanced the ceiling for May—and that brought on the black market."

A great deal has been printed about the lack of Maine farm labor—the efforts of middle-aged farmers to carry on while the younger farm laborers have been absorbed into the Army or taken jobs in war industry at wages that have averaged much higher than agriculture could pay.

Unquestionably, that has been a serious handicap, but progress has been made in overcoming it. G. E. Stone, Executive Secretary of the Maine Potato Growers and Shippers Committee, Inc., takes an optimistic view. He thinks there will be enough for the planting season now at its height, and for the harvesting season, which continues from Sept. 1 to late October.

"Hundreds of young men, experienced farm laborers, have returned from the cities and defense plants to Aroostook county", said he. "Young men, including many who have families, are taking the patriotic view that their big contribution to the war effort should be made right here.

"Aroostook schools co-operate. Many will open several weeks later than usual this fall, so that hundreds of children of high school age can go into the potato fields".

The United States, Mr. Stone said, produced 371,150,000 bushels of potatoes in 1942. The United States Department of Agriculture is now asking a 17 per cent increase in acreage—Aroostook seems to have interpreted this in round numbers as 20 per cent—in the belief that 477,000,000 bushels will be needed this season.

**How Divided**

Of this astronomical total, civilian consumption is set at 340,000,000 bushels; armed forces and dehydrating plants, 45,000,000; held for seed, 45,000,000; shrinkage estimate, 25,000,000; potato starch, 25,000,000; potato flour, 2,000,000. That gives you the 477,000,000.

It is the largest national harvest that has ever been asked or that ever will have been known.

Maine's yield in the season of 1942 was 42,120,000 bushels. If this year it increases 17 per cent—and Maine is straining every nerve, under many adverse circumstances, to do just that—its production will be at least 50,000,000 bushels. That, roughly, will mean 7,000 carloads more than the 43,500 carloads in 1942.

This fall, unless all indications fail, from 20,000 to 25,000 pickers—men, women and children, the children working while many schools remain closed—will go into the fields of Aroostook's 6,000 potato farms. Before the war, wages varied from six to eight cents a barrel. Last fall, they were from 10 to 13 cents. This year they will be, at least, no less. But it isn't the wage alone that will motivate this grand agricultural army—not in a day when war production jobs, at much higher wages, beckon on every side. Sheer, unadulterated patriotism has much to do with it.

Visitors to the Aroostook farms in these significant weeks of planting find many picturesque scenes. A group of newsreel cameramen, whose pictures will soon be shown in movie houses from coast to coast, felt themselves almost in another world when they visited the farm of C. F. Clark & Son in St. Agatha, a quaint French-Canadian settlement that seems to have come down the years from Evangeline's day. Here they found a hundred women, a majority young girls, working in the fields. Bright-eyed, saucy youngsters, they were doing the work, and taking the places, of men. Pictures like this will, it is hoped, give the country at large an idea of the Maine spirit.

## Weather Reports

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Warm**

**Boston and Vicinity:** Moderate temperature tonight and Wednesday forenoon; gentle to moderate winds.

**Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont:** Warmer tonight and Wednesday forenoon; scattered showers beginning today.

**Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island:** Warmer tonight and Wednesday forenoon.

**Eastport to Block Island:** No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

**High Tides at Boston**

Tuesday, 2:23 p. m.; height 10.6 feet.
Wednesday, 2:41 a. m.; height 11.4 feet.

# State Now Has Modern Police Net

Massachusetts now has one of the most modern of police radio communicating systems employing the frequency modulation, or "staticless" method of transmission, John F. Stokes, State Commissioner of public Safety, announced today.

A network of nine stations, each located on the highest point of ground in its vicinity in order to obtain essential coverage, provides state-wide communication between the five police barracks and the 120 police cruising cars which will all be shortly equipped with two-way reception.

According to Commissioner Stokes the new FM system possesses the advantages of eliminating many "dead" reception spots in the state, benefits the current manpower shortage because fewer men will be required to attend it. The system serves as an adequate secondary civilian defense system in case telephone lines of the present CD system should be disrupted by bombing, and has invaluable police uses such as in lost person hunts, forest fire patrol, and forced airplane landings.

The new FM system links the four state police barracks in Boston, Framingham, Bridgewater, Holden and Northampton. Each of the various cruising cars assigned out of these various headquarters is able to communicate directly by means of 15-watt transmitters, with its own headquarters, or with any car in its area up to a radius of 30 miles. In addition, the radio system is linked by land line to the two barracks in Boston and Framingham.

Communication is also possible between the new state system and the police FM radio network of Connecticut.

Seven transmitters each of 250 watts power are located state-wide as follows: Great Blue Mill (main transmitter), Canton; Holt Hill, Andover; Manomet Hill, Plymouth; Mt. Wachusett, Princeton; Mt. Holyoke, Holyoke; Mt. Greylock, North Adams and Copecut Hill, Great Barrington.

Secrecy in communications has been obtained by means of specially ground crystals in both transmitters and receivers. All communications are in code under a wartime provision of the Federal Communications Commission. The FM system was installed by the Fred M. Link Company, electronic engineers, of Hartford, Conn., at a cost of $163,000.

Decision to install an FM system was made after a survey conducted by Prof. John M. Doremus of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

It was also learned that the Metropolitan District Commission has also ordered a similar type of FM transmitter at a cost of $30,000, which is to be placed atop Blue Hill.

# Fish Ceilings?

*Continued from Page 1*

Treasurer of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union.

"We talked to the men and tried to get them to go back, but were not successful," Mr. McHugh told the Labor Board. "I think the best way is for some of you men to talk to them. We haven't got the men under control."

**Fishermen's Side**

Explaining the fishermen's side, Mr. McHugh said that the OPA order cut their wages in two, and did not save the consumer anything.

"It seems to us the whole thing is a setup to protect the fish buyers," he added. "It hasn't seemed to us any use to talk to the OPA."

The OPA's plan of a six months' price for summer and a six months' price for winter, did not seem satisfactory, Mr. McHugh continued, because of changes ordinarily occurring seasonally within a six months' period. He recommended three months as better, and commented that he was not so sure that this "little flareup" was not to the good, since it might settle the problem once and for all for the country.

"We are willing to call a meeting of the men and try to get them to work," Mr. McHugh said. "We think if some members of the Board would come, it would be of help."

The WLB is expected this afternoon to order the fishermen's union to hold a meeting immediately and to send a representative to outline the position of the government and to counsel the men to resume full production at once, as preliminary to any possible adjustment of their case.

Meantime, only two trawlers of Boston's entire ground fishing fleet remained at work. These two boats are expected in tomorrow with their week's catch. At the present time, 64 vessels have joined the "walkoff" in Boston.

Seventy boats are idle at New Bedford, but at Gloucester, all fishermen were reported at work, with no talk of a tieup. All appeared to be giving the OPA ceilings a thorough trial.

## *It's Train to Maine —For Bresnahan*

First vacation in three years is being taken by Boston's Office of Price Administration Director, Lawrence J. Bresnahan, who left for Maine this noon—traveling by train. He will be gone 4½ days, returning to his duties next Monday.

While away, Mr. Bresnahan said, he expected to dine on unrationed food. He's going fishing.

His place for the rest of the week will be taken by Harold Dunney, present administrative officer for the Eastern Massachusetts area.

## *Queen's Medal for Dutch Seaman*

By a Staff Photographer

**Netherlands Consul Makes Presentation at Parker House**

**Catching up with him finally in Boston, a bronze cross—awarded by Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands to Bart B. Bakker, 3rd officer, for bravery in the service of the Dutch Merchant Marine—was presented last night by J. Ae. A. Van Panhuys, Consul of the Netherlands in Boston. The recipient is shown here surrounded by admiring friends, and the medal is shown in the inset. Left to right: Consul Van Panhuys; Roiof India, 2nd Officer; H. A. Nyenhuis, 2nd Engineer; 3rd Officer Bakker; J. M. A. J. W. Smit, 2nd Officer; Capt. Barend Elzinga, and W. J. Dingboone, Chief Engineer. All now serve aboard the S. S. Marpessa.**

# 13 Men Plead Not Guilty In Lottery Case

"Federal intervention" to break up an alleged New England number pool ring which has flourished since 1914 today brought 13 men into the United States District Court where they pleaded not guilty to lottery conspiracy indictments returned secretly last Friday by the Federal Grand Jury.

A Federal case because of its interstate nature, it was "continued" on the court calendar for an early trial after arraignment today before Judge Arthur D. Healey who set bail.

After Federal arrest, 12 of the defendants had appeared earlier this year before the court's Commissioner who had ordered them held for the Jury. Bail of either $5,000 or $10,000 had been designated for each of the defendants. Upon recommendation of Assistant United States Attorney Joseph J. Gottlieb, the other defendant, Daniel Gallagher of Worcester, had his bail set at $3,000 because he was at work in a war plant.

Others arraigned were Michael J. O'Connor, James Dinneen, Samuel R. Barr, George Eagan, James J. Murray, and William H. Davis, all of Lynn, Mass., John H. McShane of Salem, Arthur J. McKenney of Dover, N. H.; Smith S. Morrow of Portsmouth, N. H.; Frank Rocheleau of Penacook, N. H.; Cornelius J. Gearin of South Newark, Conn., and Joseph J. Jacobsky of Portland, Me.

Mr. Gottlieb estimated the lottery ring involved $2,500,000 a year for operations of the Auto-Check lottery hingeing upon the balances of the United States Treasury printed in daily newspapers. The operations of this ring are said to extend throughout the eastern part of New England from Maine to Connecticut.

# Boys Make Good on Farm In Meeting Crop Emergency

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CLAREMONT, N. H., July 20—"How's Bernie doing?" Lawrence Taylor, Farm Labor Supervisor in the Granite State's Sullivan County, hailed a dairy farmer rocking contentedly on his porch. "Fine," the farmer replied. "The only thing I don't like about the boy is that he gets up in the morning before I do. Makes me feel like a slacker."

By which eye-witness testimony one may reasonably conclude that the United States Crop Corps program in this pocket-handkerchief-sized county is a success on both sides—the personnel of the State Extension Services farm labor office and the workers that it has obtained to meet the agricultural emergency.

The dairy farmer's satisfaction with emergency labor is not an isolated case of the good work done by the Sullivan County Farm Bureau Office here, headed by Stanley W. Colby. It is under Mr. Colby, the county agent, that Mr. Taylor, the latter himself a dairy farmer in Plainfield, and Miss Katherine Hammill, writer, magazine researchist, Mr. Taylor's assistant, are both working.

**'Lou' Clever at Milking**

There's Lou Tallman, for instance, a Glastonbury, Conn., youth, who works on a dairy farm in the county for $45 a month and board and room. Lou, the third of eight children, is the son of a former Charlestown, N. H., farmer now working at Pearl Harbor. "I don't go for school and books, except 'math,'" Lou said. "I've got to do things." Lou obviously likes farming and says he is going to be one like his father when he has built up a herd. "Guernseys," he adds, "that's what I want."

The farmer likes Lou. Lou didn't learn to milk until this spring and his hands bothered him at first. Now he can "strip"—hand milk the remaining ounces of fluid from a cow after the milking machine has been removed—the 12 cows "just like that." Lou, said the farmer, can be trusted with everything, including the 20 head of stock and the children. If the farmer has to go off for the day he can leave Lou with the assurance that the hay will be cut, the stock fed, and the cows milked.

Lou is learning other things, too. It's fun for him to be able to make a tree fall exactly where he wants it, and to be able to tell of the time he cut 16 cords of wood in one week with only one boy his own age to help. A day-end pleasure is swimming in the brook, diving so hard "the water takes all the dirt off without soap."

**Don't Want to Leave**

Joseph Ricketts and Peter Nairn have been working on Henri Anger's 600-acre dairy farm since June. Both are 16 and are from Indianapolis, Ind. "Boy, it's fun," they commented and looked puzzled when asked if they ever got bored away from city life. "Tired, not bored," they replied, and they are already concerned about having to leave in September, for school.

For a dollar a day and board, the boys work from 5:30 a. m. to 8:30 p. m., with five hours off on Sunday. Mrs. Anger, they think, is an ideal provider, for she believes that people do not become tired so quickly if they are fed often. She feeds the boys five times a day, hot breakfast at 8:30 when they finish the morning chores, at noon, at 5:30 before the evening work, and lays out cold "snacks" before they leave the house in the morning and before they go to bed at night.

Another Anger theory is that the boys should receive varied work, at least while they are learning. Thus, they have been taking turns at bringing in the cows from the fields day and night, feeding young stock, learning to milk, helping to enlarge the barn, haying, and assisting Mrs. Anger in her vegetable garden.

**Small—But, Oh, My!**

Richard Oram, of Allston, Mass., was one of the farm labor office's problems. He is small—not more than 120 pounds—is 14, going on 15 in August, and is a junior in high school. But practically no farmer wants small boys. The farmers feel guilty about allowing them do hard and heavy jobs.

Dr. Leonard R. Haubrich, Claremont veterinarian who owns the farm operated by his son, said "no little boys" at first. Persuaded against his first judgment to give "Dick" a trial, Dr. Haubrich was saying "pretty good kid" after three days and boasting about his "wonderful boy" in two weeks. Two 16- and 17-year-old brothers from Long Island are assisting Dick on the Haubrich farm.

Dick said that he loves horses and has worked around trotting horses since he was eight. The Haubrich farm is ideal from his point of view since it has 40 head of cows, many pigs, turkeys, a goat, several dogs with puppies, 11 Morgan horses, a stallion, and a colt.

**Secret of Good Results**

Perhaps one of the secrets in obtaining such good results with farm labor lies in Mr. Taylor, who thoroughly understands the problems which he asks volunteers to perform. "Larry," as he is known to Sullivan County farmers, is the son of a Dartmouth professor who chose to bring up his family in "bucolic" Plainfield rather than in "urban" Hanover. With an M. A. in education and high school teaching as a background, Larry, with his young wife, has stocked his own acres with 20 head of cattle.

Both Mr. Taylor and Miss Hammill, who is a native-by-adoption of Plainfield in the summer, became interested in New Hampshire farm labor work through connections established last year when he was Vermont field representative for the Volunteer Land Corps and she was a field agent.

## *Ration Dates for Consumers*

**Meats, Butter, Etc.**—Today—Red "P," "Q," "R," and "S" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire July 31.

**July 25**—Red "T" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

**Aug. 1**—Red "U" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

**Aug. 8**—Red "V" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

**Aug. 15**—Red "W" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

**Canned Goods**—Aug. 7—Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q" now valid will expire on this date.

**Aug. 1**—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T" become valid; expire Sept. 7.

**Sugar**—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

**Coffee**—July 21—Stamp No. 21, now good for one pound, expires on this date.

July 22—Stamp No. 22 good for one pound, expiring Aug. 11. Coffee is expected to come off the ration list at this time.

**Gasoline**—July 21—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for three gallons each through this date. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

**July 21**—From this date on, the face of every gasoline ration coupon in a motorist's possession must be endorsed clearly in ink with his automobile registration number and the State where issued (for example, "Mass. 529,328"). It is illegal to hold or carry coupons not so endorsed.

**Fuel Oil**—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 3, 1944, for 10 gallons.

**Tires**—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

**Shoes**—Today—Odd-lots of shoes on sale—point free—until July 31. Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

## Tin Collection Dates Announced

Full schedule of next week's collection of tin cans in and around Boston will be as follows:

Today — Wards 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 in Boston; Braintree, Canton, Holbrook, Medford. Precincts 3 and 4 in Milton; Needham, Newton, Revere, Somerville, Waltham, Precincts 4, 5, 6 in Watertown; Winthrop.

Wednesday—Wards 11, 12, 13, 14 in Boston; Cambridge, north of Central Square; Medford; Precincts 5 and 6 in Milton; Needham, Newton, Wakefield, Waltham, Precincts 7, 8, 9 in Watertown; Winchester.

Thursday—Wards 15, 16, 17, 18 in Boston; Cambridge, south of Central Square; Hingham, Hull, Medford, Precinct 7 in Milton; Needham, Newton, Revere, Somerville, Stoneham, Precinct 10 in Watertown; Winchester.

Friday—Wards 19, 20, 21, 22 in Boston; Everett, Medford, Needham, Newton, Revere, Somerville.

Saturday—Somerville, Woburn.

All housewives are asked to put out their prepared tins the evening before the day of collection in their community.

Brookline and Norwood make regular weekly collections. Cohasset collects first Saturday every month. Arlington, Belmont, Malden, Melrose, Weston and Westwood have postponed July collections until next month.

# Many N. E. Men Are Cited For Heroic Action

Commander Joseph H. Wellings, of Boston, was one of a group of New Englanders in the various military services who have received awards for heroism in action, it was learned today.

Awarded the Silver Star Medal, Commander Wellings was captain of the destroyer Strong, which was sunk in the recent Kula Gulf engagement. He was one of two American warship skippers who received such merit awards for actions in the engagement, it was announced by South Pacific Headquarters. Capt. Charles P. Cecil, Flat Rock, N. C., of the light cruiser Helena, received a Gold Star Medal. He already held the Navy Cross.

A Navy officer who participated in the North African invasion and a pharmacist's mate who aided wounded Marines on Tulagi Island in the South Pacific have just been commended for heroism, the First Naval District office in Boston has announced.

Glenn Hershberg, pharmacist's mate, Somerville, has been commended by the Commander, South Pacific Area and South Pacific Force, in a citation signed by Rear Admiral T. S. Wilkinson, U.S.N., Deputy Commander, South Pacific Area. During initial Marine landings against strong enemy resistance in the Tulagi Island area on Aug. 7, 1942, Mate Hershberg, "in the face of strong enemy forces and under heavy enemy fire, unhesitatingly went to the assistance of wounded Marines. With complete disregard for his own safety, he administered first aid to the wounded, saving many lives by his courageous action," the citation said in part.

**Led Landing Party**

Capt. Charles Lee Andrews, Jr., of Providence, R. I., according to a letter sent to him by the Secretary of the Navy, "valiantly led a landing party under gunfire, and that your group co-operated with a U. S. Army contingent in segregating and detaining a number of prisoners. You thereafter proceeded to two different ports where you ably participated in clearing the harbors, preparing berths for convoys, and establishing port organizations."

Two New Englanders among a group of 31 officers and enlisted men, some of whom have been in action against the Japanese since the beginning of the war, were awarded the Air Medal for meritorious achievement in more than 100 hours of operational flights.

Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, Commander of Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific, said the operations of the decorated men "consisted of long-range bombing missions against enemy airdromes, harbors, shipping, and naval forces."

**Others Cited**

Men cited and the periods in which they made their flights included:

Major Cecil L. Faulkner, Wellfleet, Mass., Nov. 23 to March 27, 1943; Second Lieut. James F. Brady, Jr., 12 Greenwood Street, Wakefield, Mass., Sept. 7 to April 1, 1943; First Lieut. James N. Freeman, Isola, Miss., Nov. 16 to May 6, 1943; First Lieut. John B. Wright, Walnut, Miss., April 22 to Feb. 22, 1943; Tech. Sgt. James R. Franklin, 18 Ferry St., August, Ga., Oct. 5 to March 30, 1943; Staff Sgt. James J. Patrick, Fort Myers, Fla., Oct. 13 to March 28, 1943; Sgt. Louie E. Martine, 1608 Fifth Avenue, Bessemer, Ala., Oct. 8 to Feb. 15, 1943.

In a ceremony in Saugus, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the First Service Command, yesterday pinned an oak leaf cluster to the Silver Star on the jacket of little John K. Waters, Jr., won by his father, Lieut. Col. John K. Waters, now a prisoner of the Axis, for gallantry in action. Colonel Waters is the son-in-law of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, now heading the American forces in Sicily.

**Posthumous Awards**

At the Retreat ceremonies at the 704th Military Police Battalion, Breakheart Farm reservation near the Saugus-Melrose line, General Miles also made posthumous Silver Star awards to the relatives of four Massachusetts men who fell gallantly under enemy fire.

Silver Stars were awarded to Mrs. Eleanore Borucki, 64½ Elm Street, Lawrence, mother of Corporal Stanley Borucki; Joseph Leccese, 379 Norfolk Street, Cambridge, father of Private First Class Salvatore L. Leccese; Mrs. Elizabeth L. Merrill, widow of Capt. William F. Merrill; and Thomas D. Burke, father of Second Lieut. Thomas D. Burke, Jr. Lieutenant Burke had previously received the Purple Heart.

## Red Cross Seeks Women for Sewing

Women who can sew and who have a little extra time are asked by the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the Red Cross to come to the 17 Gloucester Street headquarters and sew on emergency orders.

Most urgent at the moment is the need to fill an order for children's winter coats to be shipped overseas.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered as second class mail at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

# Allied Occupation Pattern Foreshadowed by AMGOT

By William H. Stringer
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 20—With the establishment in Sicily of the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories—the unmusical-sounding Amgot — the Anglo-American Allies begin to disclose their pattern for government after conquest, a program which will operate with variations from Sicily to the gates of Berlin.

Sicily is both a proving ground for this post-battle administration and a jumping-off point for campaigns which will eventually invade the German heartlands via the Balkans, Italy, or France.

Immediately following military conquest must come the transition regimes—first, military, then civilian—which will secure the Allied victories, oust high Fascist and Nazi officials, revive the domestic economy, and prepare for new properly chosen regimes friendly to the United Nations.

The United States Army began to prepare thoroughly for military administration of occupied lands six months after the assault on Pearl Harbor, when it established the Army School of Military Government at Charlottesville, Va., whose graduates are among the specialists "takng over" in Sicily. The program for Allied civilian administrations and the later, highly delicate transition to native governments of popular choice is still under formulation in the State Department and other high Washington quarters.

**Different Regimes**

It is recognized that Allied military and civilian government in Italy, Germany, and the Axis satellites will differ radically from transition regimes, say, in France, Greece, or other conquered United Nations territories. The primary aim in liberating the conquered countries is to restore self-government as quickly as possible. The aim in Axis lands is to get rid of Nazi-Fascist leaders, punish the war guilty, disarm and re-educate.

Critics of the Allied policy in North Africa, and particularly of America's tangled dealings with officers touched with the Vichy brush, warmly express the hope here that, when the time comes for re-establishment of civilian authority in France, Greece, the Netherlands, and other over-run nations, Washington and London will find and be able to deal with recognized trustees of the freed peoples—in the case of France the French Committee of National Liberation—rather than with generals and admirals of doubtful allegiance.

In the most immediate matter, that of establishing military governments for enemy territory via the AMGOT, Allied military chiefs are setting a pattern far in advance of their improvised techniques of World War I. In 1918, when the Allied armies moved into the Rhineland they knew little about military administration in civilian areas. There was little liaison between British, French, and American troops. The occupation came off fairly successfully, but out of the experience there came a detailed report by Col. I. L. Hunt, officer in charge of civil affairs

**Report Put to Work**

The report slumbered in War Department archives until it was readied for duty shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor and played a part in establishment of the military Government School at Charlottesville, headed by a staff that included Maj. Gen. Allen W. Gullion, Provost Marshal General, and Brig. Gen. Cornelius W. Wickersham, legal and military expert.

The British worked along similar lines, so that when the Sicilian landings began, there were on hand picked men experienced in public works, utilities, health and sanitation, education, public safety, welfare, communications and other fields of community organization, as well as the native languages and customs of Italy and Sicily.

A primary objective of AMGOT in Sicily and wherever else the Anglo-American forces may carry out their "amphibious operations of peculiar complexity" is to restore order and re-establish sources of food and supplies for the invaded territory, working through local officials where possible.

AMGOT will oversee the abolition of the Fascist Party in all occupied Sicilian territory and will ascertain that all Fascist ringleaders are ousted from office. If the Allies invade Italy or the Balkans, a similar program of no dealings with Fascists, Nazis or corrupt local governments will follow there.

**Popular Government**

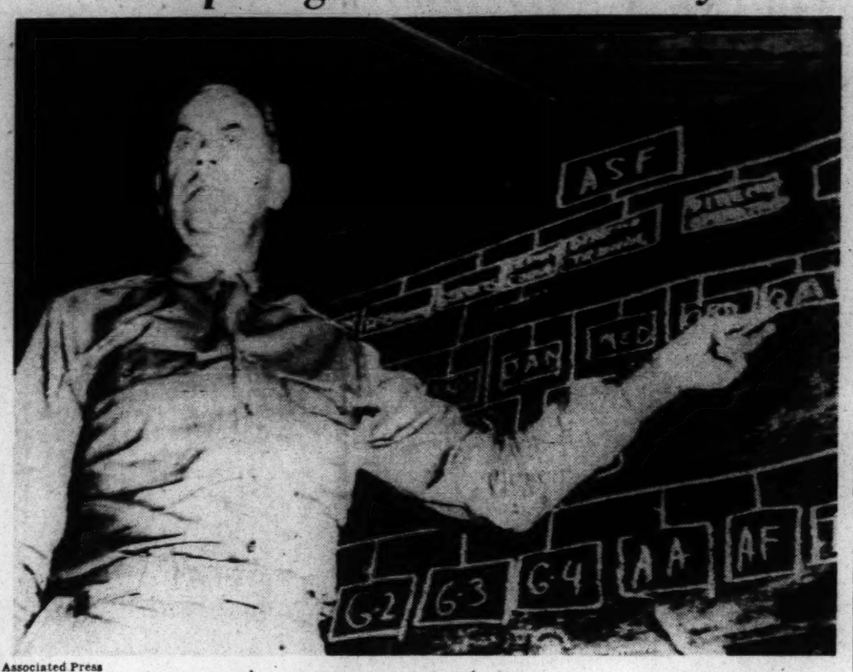
Once the Sicilian or Italian military situation is fully in hand and while order is being restored, war criminals rounded up, and disarmament put into effect, then civilian authorities appointed by the American State Department and the London Foreign Office, or persons higher up, will begin the delicate task of working for the establishing of a responsible, respectable, and representative non-Fascist government of popular choice. Presumably the Army's trained government technicians will function simultaneously with this new civilian administration phase.

How long it will take for Italy or other Axis countries to establish recognized non-Fascist, non-Nazi regimes of popular choice will depend in part on their willingness to abandon Axis philosophies; co-operate in disarmament and the round-up of the war guilty, and in general collaborate with the United Nations authorities. It is expected that the moral and political rehabilitation of Germany, for instance, will be a matter of several years, whereas Italy may find itself restored to the ranks of recognized powers in 6 to 24 months.

In the complex picture of North Africa, Robert Murphy functioned in effect as chief of the American Civil Government there. In Sicily, which is enemy territory, the possibility is foreseen that Lieut. Col. Charles Poletti, former Governor of New York, may head the civilian side of the picture, and that his position might be extended to Italy as well later on.

The proper choice of officials—miltary and civilian—to carry on the crucial negotiations which are to result in the establishment of popular regimes in liberated Allied countries is seen in diplomatic quarters here as a vital task confronting London and Washington, if the sinuous course of events which happened in North Africa are not to be repeated in Yugoslavia, Greece, Rumania, or France itself.

## *Preparing to Administer Sicily*




Associated Press

**AMGOT Taught Its Duties**

**Conducting a class in army organization, Brig. Gen. F. J. McSherry, U. S. A., Deputy Chief of Civil Affairs in AMGOT—Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory—prepares his aides to take over military control of civil life in the captured sections of Sicily. Photograph was transmitted by United States Army Signal Corps Radiophoto from Algiers, Algeria.**

# Canned Goods Quota Mounts In Some Lines

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—About 7,000,000 additional cases of canned baby foods, condensed milk and other milk products and certain canned vegetables and fruits will become available for civilians under a revision of tinplate quotas announced by the War Production Board.

The increased packs, however, will be offset by short crops of peaches, apricots, cherries and some other fruits, and will not increase the total of 1943 supply of canned goods for civilians.

Part of the increased quotas will result from an amendment requiring can manufacturers to use electrolytic tin plating methods after Sept. 30. Previously, manufacturers have been permitted to use dipped tin plate if the thinner electrolytic plate was not available. Several new mills using this process will be in production within the next few months, WPB said.

The increases in tin quotas, recommended to WPB by the War Food Administration called for packing about 2,500,000 additional cases of baby foods and milk, including powdered milk formulas, for civilian use.

Another 4,500,000 cases of canned foods are provided in increased quotas for prunes, pumpkins, sweet potatoes and apple products. The increase in prunes is 500,000 cases; pumpkins or squash, 1,100,000; sweet potatoes, 300,000; apples and apple sauce, 2,700,000.

Despite the crop shortages of peaches, apricots, cherries and some other items, tin quotas for those crops were not reduced. But canners generally will not get enough of them to pack up to the limit of their tin allowances. In effect, the excess tin will be made available for increasing the canning of more plentiful products.

The tin quotas are "unlimited" for packing plums, kadota figs, and most major berries, but production of these commodities will be a limiting factor on the pack.

# Lewis Drives Opening Wedge For Return to A. F. of L. Fold

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 20—Negotiations that may take John L. Lewis's 600,000 United Mine Workers back into the American Federation of Labor commenced today in Washington.

Obstacles to the reconciliation of the Federation and Peripetetic Mr. Lewis, who was in the A. F. of L., when he broke with it to found the Congress of Industrial Organization, then broke with the Congress of Industrial Organization and after an interval has now come back full circle to A. F. of L., again, are believed to be negotiable.

A ferment is going on within the labor movement of the United States just at present, whipped up by political developments, recent congressional enactments, and the activities of Mr. Lewis himself.

Once back in the A. F. of L., formidable Mr. Lewis is thought likely to become a dominant figure there. Rightly or wrongly, some labor observers already see Mr. Lewis ousting William Green from the presidency, strengthening the fight against the C. I. O., and combining with conservative Federation labor leaders to assail President Roosevelt in a fourth term contest next fall.

However, this does not take account of the touchy coal mine situation in which the Government may return the mines to the operators and apparently precipitate another coal strike clash nor does it meet the obstacle of taking Mr. Lewis back into the Federation fold of his "District 50"—a catch-all offshoot of the U. M. W. containing many workers whose jobs lie in old line A. F. of L. jurisdictions.

A six-man U. M. W. Committee met with three A. F. of L. Vice-Presidents today, Daniel J. Tobin, of the Teamsters Union; George M. Harrison, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and Matthew Woll, Photo-Engravers Union.

Advance comment of both miners and A. F. of L. chiefs was that there would be little difficulty in the reaffiliation except for the "District 50" issue; a U. M. W. spokesman added that few of the District 50 members fall within A. F. of L. jurisdiction.

A rebellious anti-Lewis group of the U. M. W., known as the Progressive Mine Workers, broke away some years past and is already in the A. F. of L. Federation leaders argue that a settlement can be worked out.

The A. F. of L. is prompted to take Mr. Lewis back both for the financial increment from individual contributions to the A. F. of L. treasury, increased membership, and enhanced prestige to the Federation, at the expense of its C. I. O. rival.

Mr. Tobin and Mr. Harrison are both strong New Deal supporters, but these considerations are outweighed by the other factors.

Whatever the outcome of the preliminary meeting, the report will be made to the Executive Council of the Federation in August. This Council has authority to take final action.

## Portal Test Likely

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—A court decision may be sought soon by coal operators on the question of portal-to-portal pay, Edward R. Burke, head of the Southern Coal Producers Association, said today the question of filing a friendly suit is "under consideration" by the operators.

The issue was left unsettled by the National War Labor Board in its recent decision in the bituminous coal case and the miners, through the United Mine Workers, still are insisting that they be compensated for underground time required to go to and from the coal face.

# C. I. O. Is Told It Can Spend Election Cash

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Heads of Congress of Industrial Organizations Unions were advised today by Lee Pressman, their general counsel, that there is nothing in the new Smith-Connally Labor Disputes Act to prevent unions from giving their "money, times and energy to election campaigns," notwithstanding a clause placing strictures on political contributions.

The Act added labor organizations to the category of associations or corporations prohibited by the Corrupt Practices Act from making contributions "in connection with any election to any federal political office, such as President and Vice-President and Members of Congress." It does not apply to state and local elections.

Mr. Pressman's interpretation of the clause, sent to all C. I. O. union heads and printed in the C. I. O. news under the heading "unions can spend money for politics," said:

"Nothing in the Smith-Connally Act stops labor unions or workers from any kind of political activity except direct money contributions to candidates during federal general election campaigns.

"Unions can give money, time and energy to election campaigns, provided the money is spent directly by such labor organizations and not by agreement or prearrangement with the candidates or their political parties or their political committees."

The unions, Mr. Pressman held, may spend money as part of their general activities in connection with a political campaign "by way of advancing the candidacy of a particular person by distribution of leaflets, arranging meetings" of members, and other activities which would "merely be the exercise by the union and its members of such constitutional rights as free speech, press and assembly."

# War With Japan Till 1949 Is Being Prepared by Navy

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Frederick J. Horne revealed today that the Navy is planning for a war against Japan to last at least until 1949.

The Vice-Chief of Naval Operations, appearing at a press conference at which Secretary Knox strongly deplored current optimism over winning of the war in a hurry, declared we still have "tremendous distances to go in the Pacific and we have to build bases from the ground up as we advance."

Questioned about the time required to win victory in Europe, Admiral Horne said that his opinion was "entirely a guess" and he gave no date. He declared, however, that there is a "good deal of wishful thinking in expectation of a collapse of Germany."

He predicted there will be no such "morale collapse in the Army" as there was in 1918 because, he said, German soldiers have been trained in Hitlerism and have been separated from the family connections through which a feeling of defeat was transmitted in the last war.

**Agree on Final Victory**

Admiral Horne and Secretary Knox virtually joined in forecasting that the victory march in the Pacific, long though it may be, will never stop short of complete surrender by the enemy.

"I expect we won't be satisfied with the fall of the Japanese Fleet," Admiral Horne said. "I expect to see our people in Tokyo before this thing is over unless we want another war within a generation."

"We must make this so expensive for them," Secretary Knox said, "that they won't want another one."

Secretary Knox described the fighting for Sicily as the conquest of an outpost and said American troops face in Europe an army of 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 men.

"All talk about an early ending of war is wishful thinking," the Secretary declared emphatically.

"It has caused a letup in production and we're already feeling the effects of this," he added. "It's just criminal to do it. We have immense armies to equip and get into the field."

Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, backed up Secretary Knox's reports on production. A visitor at the press conference, Mr. Wilson said that "we ought to have produced 8,500 planes this month, but it seems now that we won't get anything like that."

**Production Falling Off**

Production is falling short, Mr. Wilson declared, even though the aircraft industry has reached the point for which it long strove—the point at which facilities, materials and manpower are all available as needed. Mr. Wilson was asked why there should be any failure to meet schedules. Secretary Knox interrupted to say that "it's the spirit—it's the difference between complacency and the will to produce."

Mr. Wilson also reported that steel production had suffered by about 300,000 tons in the last 30 days as a result of the coal strike, and "we've got to make it up or lose ships." Navy and maritime production schedules, he said, were based on an additional million tons of steel in the third quarter of this year and another million tons additional in the fourth quarter.

Secretary Knox observed:

"A ship lost due to lack of steel is exactly the same as a ship sunk."

The Navy's production schedule this year, he said, called for doubling the size of the fleet at the end of the year as compared with the number of ships at the end of 1942 and for increasing tonnage, as compared with '42, by about 60 per cent.

**Sevenfold Naval Increase**

Undersecretary James V. Forrestal declared the projected fleet for the future would give us a total naval strength about seven times that now afloat.

Admiral Horne, questioned how this tied in with his statement that the Navy was planning for a war with Japan to last until 1949, replied:

"We have planned our ship construction program through 1947 with repairs and replacements but no further expansion of the fleet planned to 1949."

Mr. Knox cited submarine warfare in the Pacific as one example of dangerous over-optimism. He He said the U-boat is not licked and "if we slow down in shipbuilding it will never be licked."

# Move to Unite U. S. Italians In War Effort Is Under Way

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 20—A nation-wide conference aimed at unifying the activities of all Italian-Americans back of the United Nations' war effort will be held here early next fall, it was announced by Luigi Antonini, President of the Italian-American Labor Council, representing 300,000 American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations trade unionists, today.

Mr. Antonini described it as the first move by the Council which he heads in uniting all Italian-American organizations, institutions and publications in one "hard-hitting body dedicated to supporting the Democratic program for Italy first announced by President Roosevelt and reiterated on July 16 by the President and Prime Minister Churchill."

The conference will be held in New York City, Mr. Antonini said, and efforts will be made to end the internal dissension and different points of view represented in the various organizations invited to take part in the meeting.

"The lack of co-ordination among these organizations has been a source of duplicated efforts, wasted energy and much concern in Washington," Mr. Antonini said, "and it is hoped that the conference will remove these impediments so strong, clear and united action.

"In order to prevent any future disharmony, the call will be issued to all organizations, including fraternal organizations, such as the Sons of Italy, mutual aid societies, labor unions, and various sections of the Italian press in this country devoted to the principles of democracy without any mental reservations in favor of dictatorial governments or societies regardless of type or color.

"We are going to give the people of America an example of American unity, of true belief in and support of democracy. It will not be the plaything of those who pay lip-service to democracy and cover their dictatorial aims with insincere cries for unity."

Mr. Antonini listed four leading aims of the conference:

1. To increase, through genuine Democratic unity, the contributions of 6,000,000 Italian-Americans in the war effort.

2. To solidify American opinion, both official and private, in favor of a just peace for Italy, maintaining national integrity and independence in the spirit of the Atlantic Charter, the Four Freedoms and pronouncements of the President of the United States.

3. To favor a democratic solution of the Italian problem so as to enable the Italian people to mold their own political future free from any fear of Fascist violence.

4. To co-operate with the American war and relief agencies in every activity in the field of reconstruction, rehabilitation and assistance to Italy during the occupation.

# Rural 'Mobile Classrooms' To Carry Learning to Farms?

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 20—The use of "mobile classrooms" to serve rural areas and the evolution of the high school into a "youth hostel" in farm areas are seen as probabilities for the near future by Prof. Frank W. Cyr, of Teachers College, Columbia University. In a talk on "Democratic Education for the Rural Child" at Teachers College here yesterday, he stressed that rural schools were inadequately financed and administered during challenging social changes.

"Only 37 per cent of the funds for public schools are expended in rural areas," he said, quoting statistics to show that more than half of the nation's school children and teachers were found in rural areas, while only 30 per cent of the total capital outlay for school buildings are invested in rural areas, the average salary for teachers, supervisors and principals being $827, or less than half the average in city schools.

Predicting "mobile classrooms" as a solution for providing farm children with educational services now denied or greatly curtailed, Professor Cyr described them as rolling up to the door of existing school buildings like a truck and being equipped as libraries, machine shops or traveling lunch rooms.

Another significant development in rural education is the increased use of supervised correspondence study, according to Professor Cyr. Some of the courses which are being taken are advertising, air conditioning, aviation engines, blue-print reading, cartooning, chemistry, civil service, filling station attendant, store management, taxidermy, navigation, typewriting, radio and welding.

# Plan for West to Share Gas With East Meets Opposition

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Planned equalization of gasoline rationing in most of the nation drew protests today from some middle-western congressmen over transfer of a portion of their motor fuel supplies to the East.

While Eastern lawmakers applauded the levelling-off program the Office of Price Administration indicated that regardless of the availability of gasoline for driving purposes, the tire situation is still tight.

At the request of William Jeffers, Rubber Director, OPA terminated the sale of new tires for spares and announced that new, used or recapped tires will be denied motorists who have four sound tires in addition to an emergency spare. Firemen, doctors and others dealing with emergencies, OPA said, will be exempt from the ruling.

Mr. Jeffers explained that he is trying to make present stocks last until production of synthetic casings can be increased. The ban on sales of new tires, OPA said, is expected to remain in effect at least for the next few months.

Meantime, the plan of Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes to put gas rationing in the Midwest and Southwest on a par with the East was termed pointless by Representative Henry O. Talle (R) of Iowa, "unless," he added, "misery loves company."

Representative Louis Ludlow (D) of Indiana, declared that "if it's necessary, our people will do it, but if it's just a question of surrendering the vitally needed gasoline to someone else who can't even get it, then we're against it."

Representative Clifford R. Hope (R) of Kansas, called the program "unsound, uneconomic and a hindrance to the war effort."

Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin, expressed belief there is "plenty of gasoline" and that only transportation difficulties prevented the East from getting enough for normal needs.

Presently, the "A" card allows Eastern motorists less than one and one-half gallons a week while in other areas the card is worth four gallons a week. No change was indicated for the West Coast.

OPA also ruled that "B," "C," "E" and "R" gas coupons, regardless of their expiration dates, will be good until issuance of renewals. The "B" books will be issued hereafter on a three-months basis except in the East where issuance will continue every four months.

# Wallace-Jones 'Ends' Tied

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Progress toward unifying the nation's foreign economic activities was reported yesterday by War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes after a conference with top officials of six agencies.

Mr. Byrnes said he could make no statement about the conference "except that it was entirely harmonious and considerable progress has been made."

The meeting, however, was the latest step in cleaning up the controversies which came to a climax in the personal feud between Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones. The conferees included Leo T. Crowley, new Director of Economic Warfare, who was assigned by President Roosevelt last week to direct both Mr. Wallace's Board of Economic Warfare and Mr. Jones' various foreign purchase corporations.

Indicating the broader scope of the program to unify foreign economic activities, Mr. Byrnes said the meeting also included representatives of the State Department, Lend-Lease Administration, Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and the Budget Bureau. Mr. Byrnes added that future meetings which will be held weekly, also will include representatives of other agencies.

## *Japan Is Changing Its Tune on Ability Of U. S. Plane Pilots*

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—The Japanese no longer are so sure that their fliers are more than able to match American pilots in skill and daring, a Tokyo broadcast reported by the Office of War Information indicated today. The broadcast, the OWI said, acknowledged that the Americans not only possessed "excellent morale" but are "enemies who never can be held in contempt."

The comment was made in the course of a discussion of "student mobilization in belligerent countries," and described the student training program in American schools and colleges.

"It is said that 80 per cent of the enemy plane pilots who counterattack our imperial forces were formerly students," the announcer said: "Furthermore, the morale of these students is excellent and we realize they are enemies who can never be held in contempt."

In view of these facts, the broadcast added, "it is natural that idleness on the part of Japanese students cannot be tolerated."

The broadcast was made in the Japanese language for domestic audiences.

## Dr. Padilla Warns Of Axis Sabotage

MEXICO CITY, D. F., July 20 (AP) — Ezequiel Padilla, Mexican Foreign Minister, formally opened a meeting of the Continental Emergency Policy Committee last night by calling upon men and women throughout the Americas to be on constant guard against espionage and sabotage.

He told the Committee members, including representatives from Mexico, Brazil, the United States, and Uruguay, that the time is ripe for desperate Axis attempts at subversive activities in the Americas.

"To divide the Americas, infiltrate conspiracy among the people, incite discord, blow upon the embers of resentment, awaken jealousies, that is the secret, skillful and disguised action that the agents, lying in ambush, take in the silence of their maneuvers," Señor Padilla said.

## *Job at Massawa Wins Navy Captain Legion of Merit*

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—The Legion of Merit has been awarded Capt. Edward Ellsberg of the United States Navy for rehabilitation of the Massawa naval base in Eritrea, the Navy announced.

Captain Ellsberg, with a small crew of divers, the Navy said, succeeded in salvaging many of the 20 Axis ships scuttled by the Italians before the port was captured by the British in 1941, and also restored to service a large floating drydock which had been sunk by explosion of bombs in each of its compartments.

Captain Ellsberg is an authority on underwater salvage and rescue operations. He directed salvage of the submarine S51 which sank off Block Island, R. I., and the submarine S4 which sank off Provincetown, Mass., in 1927. His home is in Westfield, N. J.

[The Legion of Merit, originally created by George Washington in 1787, was re-established on Nov. 5, 1942. It is awarded in recognition of "extraordinary fidelity and essential service" in a position of responsibility, and is conferred on "outstanding officers and enlisted men of the armed forces of the United States or of friendly nations."]

## Georgia Judge Plans Posse for Harvesting

FITZGERALD, Ga., July 20 (AP)—If it comes to that, Judge O. T. Gower says he will have the Sheriff deputize able-bodied citizens to harvest crops in this labor-short South Georgia community.

He will issue a "posse commitatus," says the Superior Court jurist, and send the Sheriff out rounding up harvest workers. This legal writ is an instrument designed to meet major [illegible] such as riots, incendiary fires, Judge Gower said.

## 'Why' of Output Slip

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—Overconfidence and "the feeling that the war already is won" were blamed today by the trade journal, American Machinist, for a failure of war output to meet production schedules.

The magazine said that although requirements called for a steady and uninterrupted rise every month "until at least the late fall or early winter," output had been virtually on a plateau for three months.

"Aircraft output was the biggest disappointment," American Machinist said.

"Practically none of the responsibility for being 'on dead center' can be put on raw materials shortages," it added.

"Manpower is causing trouble in some spots, especially aircraft, but is not holding up production. A large share of the blame for the let down in operations must be borne by the overconfidence that prevails and the feeling that the war already is won."

The magazine said also that the recent coal work stoppage "promises to be felt for months in its adverse effect upon war production."

## U. S. Bomber Forced Down At Airfield in Lisbon

LISBON, Portugal, July 20 (AP)—An American bomber made a forced landing at the Lisbon Airfield Portela today. It had a crew of six.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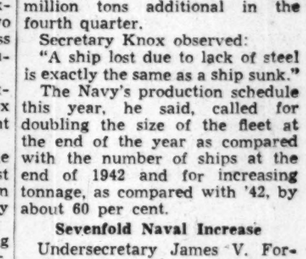

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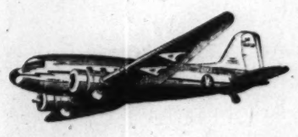

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# Stage Prospects for Boston—Art Exhibition—Films—The Daily Dialer

## New Musical Reported For Early Debut

A new musical show tentatively called "One Man's Venus" is reported in New York as a prospect for the Shubert Theater in Boston on Wednesday, Sept. 15, with a New York engagement to get under way the week of Sept. 22. Agnes de Mille, it is said, will arrange the choregraphy for the show. She had a similar assignment, it may be remembered, in the Theater Guild's "Oklahoma." Kitty Carlisle, who was seen in Boston in the spring in the revival of "The Merry Widow," is being mentioned for the role originally intended for Marlene Dietrich. Kurt Weill, who wrote the music for "Knickerbocker Holiday" and "Lady in the Dark," is the composer for the new show. Ogden Nash is the lyricist and is collaborator with S. J. Perelman on the book.

The tentative unofficial schedule for the opening of the season in Boston, as it is reported a bit at a time in New York, now seems to run something like this:

Ed Wynn in "Big Time," a vaudeville show, at the Shubert beginning Aug 30.

"Life with Father," at the Colonial, beginning Aug. 30.

"Ghost in the Woodpile," comedy by Gypsy Rose Lee, at the Wilbur, beginning Sept. 13.

"Skin of Our Teeth," Thornton Wilder's Pulitzer Prize play, at an unspecified theater starting Sept. 13.

"One Man's Venus," at the Shubert, beginning Sept. 15.

"Othello," presented by the Theater Guild with Paul Robeson in the title role, at the Colonial, beginning Sept. 20.

♦ ♦ ♦

Sidney Kingsley's play, "The Patriots," which won the New York Drama Critics' Circle prize last season is to begin its tour in Providence on Oct. 7. That presumably should bring it to Boston on Monday, Oct. 11. In addition to the substitution of Walter Hampden for Raymond Edward Johnson as Thomas Jefferson, replacements are expected for House Jameson as Alexander Hamilton and Madge Evans as Jefferson's daughter Patsy.

♦ ♦ ♦

The New York company of "Junior Miss" is now announced to conclude its run at the Majestic Theater there on Saturday night after 710 times. Max Gordon, the producer, had contemplated moving the show to another house but finally decided against it.

♦ ♦ ♦

Rehearsals of "The Snark Was a Boojum," Owen Davis' dramatization of Richard Shattuck's novel, started Monday in New York. An out-of-town opening is scheduled to begin on Aug. 9.

© Vitagraph; Bert Six

**Joyce Reynolds, Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine, and Brenda Marshall**

**Scene from "The Constant Nymph," film coming Thursday to the Metropolitan**

## 'Good Morals, Gentle Manners'

"With children, the effort to move gracefully produces a desire also to be graceful in manner, and this is one of the best influences of the dancing school. The frequently recurring circumstances of their social intercourse impress their minds practically with the value and beauty of politeness."

So wrote Allen Dodworth in his book called "Dancing," published by Harpers in 1885, according to Rosetta O'Neill in the April issue of Dance Index. The book was written toward the end of a 50-year-long career upholding the highest standards of taste in ballroom dancing among New York's elite.

Miss O'Neill, in her illuminating monogram on The Dodworth Family and Ballroom Dancing in New York, further quotes the great ballroom teacher of his time:

"Our ordinary education rests too much upon the theory that the multiplication table teaches the Golden Rule. Children are talked at about right doing, but have we not too much telling and not enough practicing? . . . And here is the vacant place which should be occupied by the dancing school for children; the rules talked about at other times should here be fully put into practice, until morality in little things becomes habitual. When this habit is established in connection with the lesser duties of life, we need have but little fear for the greater."

And toward the end of the article, which is well worth reading in full: "The writer's own experience, for more than 50 years, abundantly justifies him in saying that profound impressions may be made upon children during the happy moments of their dancing lessons. This being so, why should we not take advantage of the fact as a means for their moral elevation? In our public schools a daily lesson in dancing might be given as a recreation, the right of attendance upon which could be made a reward for good conduct. . . .

"The two sexes being brought together, all the courtesies of social intercourse could be insisted upon, making politeness and consideration for others habitual. The lessons would afford ever recurring occasions when children might be made to feel, from immediate practice, how necessary and useful this is; and that in thus treating others, at all times and in all things, with kindness and courtesy, they truly fulfill the precepts of the Golden Rule."

George Sanders will have a role in "Nine Lives," a story by Myles Connolly and Jefferson Parker, purchased by RKO Radio for early production.

## On the Screen

Erich Wolfgang Korngold, through with his assignment to provide a special score for the film version of "The Constant Nymph," is returning to New York in connection with the forthcoming season of the New Opera Company.

♦ ♦ ♦

Billie Burke has been signed for a prominent role in RKO Radio's "Gildersleeve on Broadway."

♦ ♦ ♦

Bette Davis is expected to return to Hollywood this week to resume movie work. Her most recent film, "Watch on the Rhine," is scheduled for release early in the autumn.

### To Invite Slav Artists

According to Variety, Dr. Koussevitzky has accepted the chairmanship of a committee which will invite Russian composers and entertainers to visit this country for a concert and conference in Madison Square Garden on Nov. 8. The event will be sponsored by the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship. Shostakovitch and Prokofieff are among the composers mentioned as possible guests. Shostakovitch declined an invitation to visit the United States last year for the American premiere of his Seventh Symphony.

## American Paintings On Display

In the Gallery of Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street, pictures by Americans and relating to American life are to be seen.

There are pictures on the wall, pictures on easels, pictures in piles and stacks and folders. Mr. Childs assembles American items not only for their rarity or market interest but for their subject and historical relevance. Some pictures are made by amateurs, some by painters and draughtsmen of moderate capacity. A few are the work of the top-ranking artists of America of a century or more ago.

In the aggregate they show that Americans were not aesthetes, and that they did not possess the urbanity of Europeans of their day. They made pictures to decorate the thousands of new American homes that were being built, and portraits to signalize the great political leaders and the successful merchants. They possessed skills adequate for such a task. In the realm of the imaginative, they inclined to sentimentality, and in the art of composition they preferred clear description and entertaining anecdote.

Mr. Childs has a portrait by Henry Inman of Abraham van Buren, son of Martin. It is a well-made picture, straightforward as a representation and lacking in embellishments. The tailoring of the period provided no enhancements and an artist was undoubtedly beset by the problem of overcoming the sheer plainness of costume. A portrait of Thomas Mount by his eminent brother, William Sidney Mount, shows the same practical and unaffected procedure. A "Self-Portrait" by Rembrandt Peale is another interesting likeness of that gifted member of a gifted family of painters.

A group of landscapes shows the American responsiveness to British nature-painting and to the prevailing poetic sentiment about the outdoors. Of course, landscapes were made in great quantity as a sort of commodity, and they interest us today as a commentary on taste. The American was willing to accept with little challenge whatever was proffered; his enthusiasms were invested in trade, industry, pioneering, mining, building big cities. Fine art was a minor consideration in an epoch of industrial growth and geographic expension.

A charming, sheer drypoint by James A. McN. Whistler shows the hand of a great American artist. But in the context of these fellow natives at Mr. Childs' Gallery, a Whistler picture reveals an expatriate. There is a suavity and grace in his handiwork that came with European experience.

Many prints of old Boston and early New England are shown. They are interesting for documentation and topography and local scenes. Some have good design, and a few are endowed with artistry.

D. A.

Fay

**Group From 'Junior Miss'**

**Lenore Thomas, Loring Smith, and Phyllis Holden in the company which continues at the Colonial.**

### Stone at Iowa Festival

Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor of the Handel and Haydn Society, will conclude, on Wednesday evening, his thirteenth season as the conductor of the Fine Arts Festival at the State University of Iowa. The program for this concert, to be given in Memorial Union, will consist of Horatio W. Parker's "Hora Novissima" and "Benedicite" by Ralph Vaughan Williams. The university chorus and orchestra will participate.

## Christian Science Program on Radio

Charles William Morse will conduct a Christian Science program from radio Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, July 25, at 8:30 a. m. (E. W. T.) The subject of the address is "In Quietness and Confidence."

This is the second program in the 1943-1944 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

The world premiere of the screen version of "This Is the Army" is scheduled for July 28 at the Hollywood Theater in New York. A continuous run popular-price policy will follow the opening performance. Openings in key cities throughout the country have been set for Aug. 12.

## Authoritative Gas Rationing Experts on Air

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Four authoritative representatives of various aspects of gasoline rationing are scheduled to discuss "What Is the Gasoline Situation?," in Theodore Granik's American Forum, to be heard on Tuesday evenings weekly, beginning tonight, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m. Lucy Wisniowski, Alderman of Chicopee Falls, Mass., is scheduled to be one of the guests on Wally Butterworth's "Take - A - Card" quiz, MBS-WNAC, 8:30 p. m. Carl Newton, Deputy Coal Mine Administrator, is scheduled to discuss the Government's attitude toward the coal miners, MBS-WNAC, 9:15 p. m. Speakers, and a Four Freedoms drama, are scheduled to be relayed from the Lions International Wartime Conference, in Cleveland, Ohio, MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

Alexander Kipnis, basso of the "Metropolitan," is to sing excerpts from Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff," with Howard Barlow conducting the Columbia Concert Orchestra, in "Invitation to Music," CBS-WEEI, 11:30 p. m.

Warren William and Eric Blore of the screen are to team up in a "Lone Wolf" story on the "Suspense" program, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m. Alexander Woollcott's "The Story of a Refugee," based on the life of Irving Berlin, is to be aired in the "Roy Shield and Company" program, NBC-WBZ, 12:05 a. m.

Patsy Kelly of the screen is to be the guest of Johnny Mercer and his "Music Shop," NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m. Second of the "Beat the Band" series, with Hildegarde and Bob Grant's Orchestra, will be heard from the Sheraton Room of the Copley - Plaza, NBC - WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

### 'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

**For Wednesday, July 21**

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

### Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—News from Home for British war guests in Canada and United States. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRO, 11.68meg., 25.6m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.

London—7:30 p. m.—"Freedom Forum." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRO, 11.68meg., 25.6m.

Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Stories of Venezuela. YV5RN, 6.20meg., 48.4m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9meg., 25.3m.

London—9:15 p. m.—"Experiment in Freedom," talk. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRO, 11.68meg., 25.6m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Radio Theatre. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m.; GRT, 7.15meg., 41.9m.; GRX, 9.69meg., 30.9m.

Panama City—10:15 p. m.—"Isthmus Quiz." HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—De Severac piano suite, played by Yvonne Arnaud. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

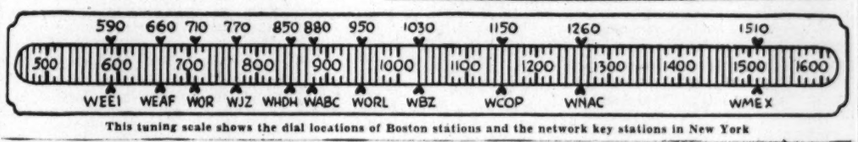
London—11:45 p. m.—Meet John Londoner. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 41.9 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B




This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 | Across Caribbean | Morton Downey, songs | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | Arthur Gaeth, news | Musical Fantasy |
| 3:15 | News Service | Waltz Time | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | Concert Orchestra | Musical Fantasy |
| 3:30 | Do You Know Ans.? | Air Express Music | 'Pepper Young's Family' | Variety Program | Glenn Miller's Orchestra |
| 3:45 | Uncle Sam Presents | Ted Malone: Book Ends | 'Right to Happiness'; sk. | Variety Program | Sam Donahue's Orch |
| 4:00 | Your Home Front | Air Express Music | Backstage Wife; sketch | Walter Compton, news | Shep Field's Orchestra |
| 4:15 | Reporter; News | Newscast | Stella Dallas; sketch | Across the Footlights | Glen David's Orchestra |
| 4:30 | Book talk | Air Express Music | Lorenzo Jones; sketch | 'Six Ice Cubes & Gail' | Jimmy Dorsey's Orch |
| 4:45 | Civilian Defense | 'The Sea Hound'; drama | Young Widder Brown; sk. | Len Salvo, organist | Al Donahue's Orchestra |
| 5:00 | Five O'Clock Follies | Musical Poll of Hits | "When a Girl Marries" | Sheelah Carter, news | Dick Haymes's Orch |
| 5:15 | Date Book; Follies | Musical Poll of Hits | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | Irish Melodies |
| 5:30 | Five O'Clock Follies | Jack Armstrong; sketch | "Just Plain Bill"; sketch | "Chick Carter"; sketch | Irish Melodies |
| 5:45 | Home Fires Burning | 'Archie Andrews'; sketch | 'Front Page Farrell'; sk. | "Superman"; sketch | News Service |
| 6:00 | News comments | Boortscast; Music | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Sport comment |
| 6:15 | Edwin C. Hill, news | News Highlights | Frank Colby, talk | Press Roundup; Sports | Moment Musicale |
| 6:30 | J. B. Kennedy, news | The Templeton; 'Rhumba' | Music for Moderns; songs | News from Abroad | News; Music Interlude |
| 6:45 | News; 6:55 J. Harsch | Stars in Revue | Lowell Thomas, news | Sports Music | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | "I Love a Mystery" | Ray Block Presents | Fred Waring's Orch | Ray Henle, news | March to Victory |
| 7:15 | Harry James's Orch | Anthony Bruno's Orch | J. W. Vandercook, news | Treasury Star Parade | Richard Ballinger; News |
| 7:30 | American Melody Hour; songs; orch. | Adrian and Alice, songs | Sammy Kaye's Orchestra | 'Confidentially Yours' | Ethel R. Harris, songs |
| 7:45 | | 'You and the War' | 'Yankee Yarns' | Fred Lang, news | Barney & His Westerners |
| 8:00 | Arch Oboler's | Roy Porter, news | Ginny Simms; inter- | Dave Rose's Orchestra | Studio speaker |
| 8:15 | Plays | Lum 'n' Abner; sketch | views; Modern | Volney Hurd, news | Ed Barry's Band |
| 8:30 | Judy Canova Show; comedy; or; news | Noah Webster Says; Quiz, Haven MacQuarrie, me | Horace Heidt's Orchestra Horace Heidt's Orchestra | 'Music in Variety'; 'Music in Variety'; | You Shall Have Music You Shall Have Music |
| 9:00 | Col. Stoopnagle | Famous Jury Trials | Quiz Program; Walter | Gabriel Heatter, news | Classical Album |
| 9:15 | comedy; music | Famous Jury Trials | O'Keefe, conductor | News Service | Classical Album |
| 9:30 | Report to Nation | Les Brown's Orchestra | J. Nesbitt's Passing Pa- | 'The Cisco Kid'; drama | Classical Album |
| 9:45 | Report to the Nation | Dance Orchestra; Sports | rade; C. Dawson's Orch. | 'The Cisco Kid'; drama | Classical Album |
| 10:00 | "Suspense"; drama | Raymond Gram Swing | Johnny Mercer's Music | John B. Hughes, news | News; Defense talk |
| 10:15 | "Suspense"; drama | 'Waltz Time' | Shop; songs; comedy | Art Kassel's Orchestra | "Voice of Poland"; dr |
| 10:30 | Congress Speaks | 'Silver Nocturne'; Music | 'Beat the Band'; Hilde- | Paul Schubert, news | Tommy Carr's Orchestra |
| 10:45 | News; World War II | 'Silver Nocturne'; News | garde; Bob Grant's Or. | Musical Roundup | Tommy Dorsey's Orch |
| 11:00 | News; Bill Henry | Earl Hines's Orchestra | News; Baseball scores | News Service | Jan Savitt's Orchestra |
| 11:15 | Rideau; Music | Harry Green's Orchestra | Richard Harkness, news | Latin American Rhythms | Charlie Spivack's Orch |
| 11:30 | Invitation to Music; Alexander Kipnis | Fishermen's Program Newscast | Music You Want' Conf.; drama; talks | L i o n s International Day's End; News | Day's End; music |

### Wednesday's Programs

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 | Top o' the Morning | Air Express Music | News; Musical Clock | Organ Melodies | |
| 7:15 | News; Talk | Newscast | 'Dress Parade'; band | News Comment | |
| 7:30 | Music; News | Musical program; | News Service | Music; Band Box | N. E. Fellowship: religious |
| 7:45 | News; War Summ'ry | Musical program; News | Reveille Roundup | 'Good Morning'; Salute | N. E. Fellowship: religious |
| 8:00 | News of the World | Martin Agronsky, news | Musical Toast | News Service | Musical Timetable |
| 8:15 | Caroline Cabot | "Uncle Sam"; drama | Musical Toast | "George & Dixie"; News | Musical Timetable |
| 8:30 | Cari Moore's Show | Air Express Music | News Service | Haven of Rest | Musical Timetable |
| 8:45 | Cari Moore; News | Newscast | The Jesters | Haven of Rest | Musical Timetable |
| 9:00 | "Morning Ladies" | The Breakfast Club | Home Forum; talk | News; Ruth Moss Int. | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 | Musical Yesterdays | The Breakfast Club | Church in the Wildwood | Ruth Moss Interviews | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 | Pood For Thought | The Breakfast Club | Treasury Star Parade | Organ Recital; vocalists | "Waltzing With You" |
| 9:45 | Ed McConnell, songs | The Breakfast Club | Military Band; News | Musical Roundup | "Waltzing With You" |
| 10:00 | "Valiant Lady" | Isabel Manning Hewson | "Lora Lawton"; sketch | News commentator | Musical program |
| 10:15 | American Stories | "Tropical Moods" | "The Open Door"; sk. | Choir Loft; organ | "Handy Andy" |
| 10:30 | Honeymoon Hill | Fishermen's Program | "Helpmate"; sketch | Yankee House Party; va- | Shopping With Marie |
| 10:45 | Bachelor's Children | Musical Highlights | 'Woman of America'; sk. | riety show; orchestra | Mason |
| 11:00 | "What's the Date?" | Breakfast Music | "Road of Life"; sketch | Stanley Dixon, news | Kick-Congac music |
| 11:15 | "Second Husband" | Breakfast Music | "Vic and Sade"; sketch. | New England Cupboard | Melody for Mediation |
| 11:30 | "Bright Horizons" | Lily Carthey Interviews | "Snow Village"; sketch | "Merry Go Round"; or; | Four King Sisters |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny" | All-Star Dance Parade | "David Harum"; sketch | songs; Imogene Wolcott | News report |
| 12:00 | Kate Smith, talk | Newscast | News; Hum and Strum | Boake Carter, news | Monitor Views the News |
| 12:15 | "Big Sister"; drama | Bond Wagon Quiz | Chet Gaylord, songs | "Uncle Sam"; drama | The Pepper Shaker |
| 12:30 | "Helen Trent"; sk. | National Farm and Home | Marjorie Mills, talk | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday"— | Hour; speakers; music | Marjorie Mills, talk | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 1:00 | "Life Beautiful" | Washington Commentary | "You're Telling Us!" | News Service | Italian Melodies |
| 1:15 | "Ma Perkins" | Edward MacHugh, hymns | "You're Telling Us!" | Ginger & Lanny; News | "Council for Democracy" |
| 1:30 | "Vic and Sade" | ABC's of OPA | "Editor's Daughter" | Musical Roundup | Religious program |
| 1:45 | "The Goldbergs" | Fishermen's Program | News Service | Cedric Foster, news | Religious program |
| 2:00 | Serial drama | Home Front; Int.; Music | Guiding Light; drama | News; Musical Roundup | Melody Mystery Contest |
| 2:15 | Serial drama | Mystery Chef; food facts | "Lonely Women"; sketch | Red Sox - White Sox | Melody Mystery Contest |
| 2:30 | "We Love and Learn" | Blair Davis, of Education; | "Light of the World"; | baseball game | "Uncle Sam"; drama |
| 2:45 | 'Pepper Young's' | speakers; orchestra | Hymn Recital | Red Sox - White Sox | News Service |
| 3:00 | Across the Caribbean | Morton Downey, songs | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | baseball game | Musical Fantasy |
| 3:15 | News comment | The Curtain Rises; talk | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | Red Sox-White Sox game | Musical Fantasy |
| 3:30 | You Know Answer? | Air Express Music | Pepper Young's Family | Baseball interview | "Pete" Waller's Orch |
| 3:45 | Uncle Sam Presents | Ted Malone: Book Ends | 'Right to Happiness' | Red Sox - White Sox | Charlie Barnett's Orch |
| 4:00 | Your Home Front | Air Express Music | Backstage Wife; sketch | second game | Lou Breese's Orchestra |
| 4:15 | Reporter; News | Newscast | Stella Dallas; sketch | Red Sox - White Sox | Tommy Tucker's Orch |
| 4:30 | Victory Council | Air Express Music | Lorenzo Jones; sketch | second game | L. Armstrong's Orch |
| 4:45 | Garden Almanac | 'The Sea Hound'; dr | Young Widder Brown; sk | Red Sox - White Sox | Claude Thornhill's Orch |
| 5:00 | Five O'Clock Follies | Musical Poll of Hits | "When a Girl Marries" | second game | Sonny Dunham's Orch |
| 5:15 | Date Book; Follies | Musical Poll of Hits | "Portia Faces Life" | Red Box-White Box game | Irish Melodies |
| 5:30 | Five O'Clock Follies | Jack Armstrong; | "Just Plain Bill"; sketch | Sports Matinee | Irish Melodies |
| 5:45 | Home Fires Burning | Archie Andrews'; sk | 'Front Page Farrell'; sk | "Superman"; sketch | News Service |
| 6:00 | Comment; News | Sportscast; Music | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Sports Stories |
| 6:15 | Today at Duncans | Newscast | Kay Ivers; Melodeers | Press Roundup; Sports | Light Classics; music |
| 6:30 | Hollywd's Snapshots | Bing Crosby, songs | Music for Moderns; Wms | News from Abroad | News; Musical Interlude |
| 6:45 | News; 6:55 J. Harsch | Stars in Revue | Lowell Thomas, news | Sports Music | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | "I Love a Mystery" | D'Artega Presents | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Ray Henle, news | March to Victory |
| 7:15 | Harry James' Orch | Anthony Bruno's Orch | J. W. Vandercook, news | 'Yankee Stariets' | News Service |
| 7:30 | 'Inner Aces'; sketch | The Lone Ranger | Sirring orchestra | "California Melodies" | The Lyric Theater |
| 7:45 | 'Mr. Keen'; sketch | western drama | John Harry, comments | Maxine Gray, songs; or | Your Army |
| 8:00 | Sammy Kaye's Or | Roy Porter, news | "Mr. and Mrs. North" | "Sizing Up the News" | Studio speaker |
| 8:15 | Sammy Kaye's Or | Lum 'n' Abner; sketch | comedy mystery drama | 'Inquiry'; Leo Cherne | Ed Barry's Band |
| 8:30 | Drama, with Jean | Manhattan at Midnight | Tommy Dorsey's Orch | "Take-a-Card"; quiz with | Attuck's Chorus |
| 8:45 | Hershott, News | Jim Ameche, narrator | Tommy Dorsey's Orch | Wally Butterworth | Attuck's Chorus |
| 9:00 | Lionel Barrymore: | 'John Freedom'; drama | A Date With Judy"; | Gabriel Heatter, news | Classical Album: Haydn |
| 9:15 | "Mayor of Town" | 'John Freedom'; drama | 'A Date With Judy"; | News Service | Quartet in C major |
| 9:30 | Jack Carson Va- | Shep Field's Orch. | 'Mr. District Attorney' | 'Soldiers With Wings' | Classical Album: Haydn |
| 9:45 | riety Show; guests | Dance Orchestra; Sports | dramatic sketch; orch. | Cadet Orch.; drama | Quartet in C major |
| 10:00 | Moments in Music: | Raymond Gram Swing | Kay Kyser's College of | John B. Hughes, news | News Service |
| 10:15 | "La Boheme" | 'Waltz Time' | Musical Knowledge | Art Kassel's Orchestra | Voice of the Army |
| 10:30 | Revell's Weekly | 'Silver Nocturne' | Kay Kyser's College of | Paul Schubert, news | Tommy Carr's Orchestra |
| 10:45 | News; World War II | Music; Newscast | Musical Knowledge | Musical Roundup | Count Basie's Orchestra |
| 11:00 | M Gould's Orch. | Earl Hines' Orchestra | News; Baseball scores | News Service | Spike Jones' Orchestra |
| 11:15 | T. Thomas; chorus | Harry Green's Orchestra | Richard Harkness, news | Eddy Howard's Orch | Allen Miller's Orchestra |
| 11:30 | News; News Analysis | Fishermen's Program | Music You Want | Guy Lombardo's Orch | Day's End; music |
| 11:45 | "Unrationed Jam". | Newscast | Music You Want | Guy Lombardo's Orch | Day's End; News |

## Today's FM Programs

**W61B, Boston (48.7m)**

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—Horace Heidt's Music.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Novatime.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Shall We Waltz."
5:30 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
5:45 p. m.—Southland Singing.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Mario Berini, songs.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Strings.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—"Spirit of the Vikings."
8:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orch.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

**W43B, Boston (44.8m), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9m.)**

3:00 p. m.—Arthur Gaeth, news.
3:15 p. m.—Veteran Wireless Operators.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Program.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Six Ice Cubes & Gail.
4:45 p. m.—Len Salvo, organist.
5:00 p. m.—"Dunsant"; Music.
5:30 p. m.—News Service.
5:45 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Ray Henle, news.
7:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:30 p. m.—Confidentially Yours.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orch.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, news.
8:30 p. m.—Music in Variety.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—The Cisco Kid; drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Art Kassel's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Latin American Rhythms.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; orchestra.


# AMUSEMENTS

## NEW YORK (MOVIES)

STARTS TOMORROW thru SATURDAY
COOL PLAZA 58th near MADISON
Charles LAUGHTON Maureen O'HARA George SANDERS
This Land is MINE
At 12 NOON - 2-4-6-8 and 10 P.M.

## BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL—TONIGHT at 8:30
COMFORTABLY COOLED
"Berg" Mat. Tom'w. 55c & $1.10
THE COMEDY SMASH HIT
"JUNIOR MISS"
LAUGHS FOR ALL—YOUNG AND OLD
POP MAT. SAT. 55c to $1.65
GOOD SEATS $1.65 Some Orch. Seats
EVES. & SAT. MATS. Eves. $2.20

## BOSTON (MOVIES)

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
George SANDERS · Anna STEN
"THEY CAME TO BLOW UP AMERICA"
Plus Second Big Feature

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Bing Crosby · Dorothy Lamour
"DIXIE"
in Technicolor
plus Second Big Feature

## CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
Somebody to Shout About
The Navigator
Wednesday Review Day
Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers, "TOP HAT"
Chas. Laughton, "THE BEACHCOMBER"

## NEW YORK (STAGE)

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY
ATKINSON, TIMES
LIFE WITH FATHER
with Harry BANNISTER, Muriel KIRKLAND
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street. PE. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40
Mail Orders Filled AIR-CONDITIONED

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OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rodgers
Books and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Rouben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
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50c, $1 & $1.50 PLUS TAX
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SECOND EDITION
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEA. Rockefeller Center. 10 B'way
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40, Sun. at 3
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PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
MIRIAM HOPKINS
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
Conrad NAGEL Viola FRAYNE
A New Comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45th St. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40
"Newest Sure-Fire Hit."—World Telegram

"TOMORROW THE WORLD"
With RALPH BELLAMY · SHIRLEY BOOTH
DEMAREST Thurs., 47th W. of B'way Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40
RUSSELL JANNEY'S Musical Triumph
THE VAGABOND KING
Music by RUDOLF FRIML
Based upon McCarthy's "IF I WERE KING"
with JOHN BROWNLEE
SHUBERT THEA., W. 44 St. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:30 Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:30

*Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.*


## Entertainment Timetable

### Play

**Colonial**—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

### Little Theater

**Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall**—"Biography," featuring Ilka Chase. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

### Films in Boston

**Exeter**—"Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee, Gloria Warren. 2, 5, 8:10. "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. 3:10, 6:10, 9:20.

**Fenway**—"They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 1:15, 3:55, 6:50, 9:40. "Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie, Gordon Oliver, Doris Nolan. 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

**Keith Memorial**—"Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. "Get Going," Robert Paige, Grace McDonald. 11 a. m., 1:35, 6:45, 9:15.

**Kenmore**—"The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Hit Parade of 1943," 1, 4:30, 8.

**Majestic**—"The Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart, Lana Turner, Judy Garland, Hedy Lamarr. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young, Marsha Hunt. 12:42, 4:15, 7:48.

**Metropolitan**—"Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 9:55 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:40, 9:45. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.

**Modern**—"Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters. 9 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:15.

**Orpheum**—"Stage Door Canteen," Katharine Hepburn, Helen Hayes, Tallulah Bankhead, Merle Oberon, Katharine Cornell, Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:40, 7:15, 9:45.

**Paramount**—"They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7, 9:45. "Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie, Gordon Oliver, Doris Nolan. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

**RKO-Boston**—"Two Tickets to London," Michelle Morgan, Alan Curtis, Barry Fitzgerald, Dooley Wilson. 9:15, 11:50 a. m., 2:25, 5, 7:35, 10:30. Stage Show: 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:30, 9:10.

**Scollay**—"Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. 10:40 a. m., 2:05, 5:30, 9:10. "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:20, 7:55.

**South Station Theater**—"War Clouds in the Pacific." "March on Marines." Travel, Sports, Cartoons, latest newsreels.

**State**—"Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy, Walter Brennan, Anna Lee. 11:15 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 1:29, 4:59, 8:24.

**Telepix**—"March of Time—Invasion." "Fishing in the St. Lawrence." "Variety Musical." "Escape From Concentration Camp." "AAC Technical Training Command at Miami Beach." cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

**Trans-Lux**—"Wings Over the Pacific," Ines Conner, Edward Norris. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:30. "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien, Brian Donlevy, Janet Blair. 10:55 a. m., 1:30, 4:05, 6:40, 9:20.

**Uptown**—"Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Jack Oakie. 1:05, 3:30, 8. "Forever and a Day," Charles Laughton, Ida Lupino. 2:40, 4:05

# State Guardsmen Range Groton Hills in 'Games'

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

GROTON, Mass., July 20—Through the rolling hills of rural Groton this week, the First Motor Squadron, First Corps Cadets, Massachusetts State Guard, is lending a martial air as it undergoes its annual week of intensive training to be prepared for whatever emergency arises within the Commonwealth.

Their civilian titles and responsibilities behind, the more than 200 officers and men of the Squadron are being thoroughly drilled in all of the arts of the soldier and are living the life of a soldier in the bargain.

That they have made progress during the past year and may be expected to make further advances this week was acknowledged yesterday by Maj. Gen. Sherman L. Miles, Commandant of the First Service Command, who personally inspected various parts of the Squadron at their morning duties.

**New "Blitz" Course**

General Miles expressed particular pleasure with the newly installed "blitz" course, which trains the Guard in handling surprise attacks. Conducted over the course—the 15-minute stalks through the deep woods—by Lieut. Col. Charles A. Coolidge, head of the Squadron, the General declared not only that the training should prove invaluable but that it is fully as severe as any similar training given the Regular Army.

The officers of the Squadron, incidentally, are all intensely proud of this course and give credit to Sergt. Jack Kawana, State Armorer, who laid it out, and who demonstrated to General Miles how to fire at the various targets as they appeared. With the regular line officers of the Squadron Sergeant Kawana also figured out the position of the exploding dummy hand grenades and nests of chattering machine guns, which lend reality to the course. In traversing the layout, at first armed with riot shotguns and then with Springfield rifles, Guardsmen are given only three seconds in which to hit their target before it is withdrawn from sight.

General Miles also showed interest in the bayonet course designed by Lieut. George A. Robertson along the lines of the one he demonstrated at Parris Island, N. C., where he was First Sergeant of the Marines.

**A Few "Sidelines"**

These two courses, although the high light, are yet but a small part of the week's program for the Guardsmen who must also plan into their seven days in this armed camp as much as they can of map reading, field fortifications, close-order drill, riot formations, road blocks, and the like. They must also perfect their lessons on military courtesy and discipline and thoroughly familiarize themselves with their weapons.

From reveille at 5:30 a. m. until taps at 10:30 p. m. the day is both full and interesting. With each of the five troops carrying on a week-long final competition for the prize of being adjudged the outfit which has improved most during the past year and which has made the best record in camp.

In addition to the regular day duties each troop is ordered out on night maneuvers at least once a week. These night affairs, while not announced before hand, usually consist of forced marches or actual problems of attack and defense.

The training program will continue through next Saturday, when Governor Saltonstall is expected to review the squadron and present the prize to the outstanding troop. The Guardsmen will be dismissed Sunday after returning to their headquarters at the First Corps Cadet Armory on Arlington Street, Boston.

# Smith Thanks Businessmen For Their Aid

**Log of the Port of Boston**

Harold P. Smith, veteran manager of the New England Regional Office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has thanked his business friends in an official statement for helping to keep the regional office operating on the eighteenth floor of the Custom House.

Congress approved a reduced budget of $430,000 allocated to the 30 field offices of the Department of Commerce, Mr. Smith pointed out, permitting the continuation of the services rendered by the local office for the past 30 years.

"The voluntary action taken by many businessmen, associations, chambers of commerce, and others throughout New England in protesting to Senators and Congressmen against the closing of the Boston office showed the value of the services rendered by this Regional Office in war and peace and was a potent factor in bringing about this action," Mr. Smith stated.

## Line for Sale

Recent rumors that the United States Maritime Commission might dispose of its holdings in the American President Lines, Inc., to private interests was confirmed last Tuesday by the Commission.

The Commission stated that it is "giving consideration to the possibility of bringing about private ownership to the American President Lines at the appropriate time. Parties who desire to submit comprehensive and definite proposals with that end in view should place the same in the hands of the commission not later than Sept. 15, 1943," the statement concluded.

American President Lines operated a world-girdling service which called at Boston on the westbound trip from Europe until its fleet was commandeered for war transport. An office is still maintained with a small staff at 177 State Street. Just after Pearl Harbor the company's liner President Harrison was caught by the Japanese off the Chinese coast and the whereabouts of its passengers and crew have not been disclosed by the captors.

# Girl Soldiers 'At Home' on the Cape

United States Army Signal Corps

**Wacs on Bivouac Near Camp Edwards**

**Left: Clean drinking water, one of the first things a soldier asks for after the battle or on bivouac, is assured Uncle Sam's men and women in uniform. The Lister bag, which these girls are tapping, is chemically treated so that any water put into it is immediately purified. Right: Good food is just as necessary to the Wacs as it is to the fighting men. Shown here is a refrigeration pit in which food can be kept fresh during a week's encampment. Buried in the ground under the food container are huge chunks of ice.**

# Real Soldiers These Wacs On Duty Down on the Cape

**Women's Activities**

**By Marjorie Morrill**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., July 20—When a Wac is on bivouac and it's chow time, she eats from her canteen unit, or she doesn't eat. That's the way it would be in the field and that's the way it is on a Wac training mission, 10 miles from Camp Edwards.

"Get your own canteen; that's why you're on bivouac. And wash it before you use it," said Cook Sergeant Helen Kriska in answer to a hopeful "May I use this cup?" asked by one Wac. She was in a hurry to eat and go with the first trip from bivouac to her regular job at Camp Edwards about 6 a. m. Sunday, but she found time to get her canteen!

Self-sufficiency in the field, each Wac doing a man's job, not looking for anyone to help her over a rough spot, is the objective of a week of living under canvas, Capt Josephine Dyer, commanding officer of the WAC at Camp Edwards explained. Overseas service, or maneuvers with the Army in this country, both offer plenty of emergency conditions, and these Wacs will take whatever comes right in their stride.

The entire company of 150 to 200 Wacs on regular duty at Camp Edwards moved out on bivouac to get actual experience in the use of field equipment and in keeping their gear compact and ready. Gas mask drill and practice in personal camouflage as well as of equipment in the woods adds realism to the maneuvers. They go to their jobs at Camp Edwards on regular schedule.

**Chopping Wood**

Hearing the chopping of wood at 5 a. m. Sunday, I got up to see what was going on at that hour. I discovered Cook Sergeant Kriska, Corporal Dorothy Dupere and Corporal Frances Kenny building a fire under the No. 1 field stove. They were meeting an emergency. Their gasoline stove wouldn't work.

Grills, about eight times as large as any a civilian would use for toast or bacon, were soon on the stove top, and breakfast was under way for the early detail which set off for work shortly after 6 a. m.

Most of the company was free Sunday until 11 o'clock chapel in the field which they were expected to attend. But practically every Wac was up for 7:30 breakfast which included hot cakes with butter and syrup. The cakes were baked on huge flat pans, but one ingenious cook, instead of squatting down to reach the stove, had hers balanced on top of the big GI (Government Issue) can in which the coffee was brewing.

Most of the girls were in seersucker fatigue dress, some in coveralls, and they ate picnic fashion on the ground.

Some of the canteens, inherited from World War I supplies, were of aluminum. None are being made of aluminum now and the girls who get the new plastic outfits like them best because the handles on these don't get hot. Each canteen includes a dish that will hold a complete meal, knife, fork and spoon, and a cup.

**Under Canvas**

Officers' mess, and this included visiting women of the press, was served at table, under canvas, and had the luxury of k. p. "waitresses." There were more k. p.'s than jobs because the girls not only volunteered for k. p., they clamored for it. Each Wac lined up to get her chow and went through the line again to wash her own kit in GI barrels of boiling soapy water, and rinse it in boiling clear water. The fires for these were in trenches. The huge refrigerator was a pit dug in the ground, filled with chunks of ice.

Pyramidal tents were lined up in two even rows and in each are eight canvas cots with comforters used as mattresses, two army blankets, and a pillow. Each girl was responsible for her own bedding roll.

**Busy Week**

It will be a busy week for the girls, going as they do each day to regular jobs at Camp Edwards, their bivouac training all extra. But they like it. "I wish I could have a three-day pass," said one auxiliary, "and if I could, I'd spend it right here."

At mail call on Saturday night, it was discovered that one auxiliary was back from furlough 24 hours early, something that has happened a number of times, Captain Dyer explained.

Officers of the WAC company in addition to the Captain, are Lieut. Elizabeth St. John of Auburn, N. Y., Lieut. Harriet Mintz of Buffalo, N. Y., and Lieut. Mickie Learnard of Lawrence, Kan. The company "Sarge" is Ruth Leinhauser and the mess sergeant is Jessie Jesioniowski who was born in Poland. Among those who volunteered for special detail (k. p.) on their day off, when they reached bivouac on the first trip, were Corp. Marie Gurney of Runnemede, N. J., Afc. Marie Hill of Gurdon, Ark., and Afc. Betty Stitt of Boston and Lansing, Mich. Lucille Schneider T/5, (Corporal Technician) the bugler, also volunteered for a job which gets her up at the crack of day to awaken the company and keeps her awake to blow taps at 11 p. m.

# Bell Aircraft to Take Over Big Plant in Burlington, Vt.

**The Week in Vermont**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 20—The Bell Aircraft Corporation, of Buffalo, N. Y., will take possession tomorrow of the old Queen City Cotton Co. property of Burlington, and by Sept. 15, it is expected, Vermont's largest arms manufacturing plant will be in operation employing 4,200 operatives.

Negotiations which have been going on for several months between Thomas A. Unsworth, President of the Burlington Realty Co., owners of the property, the Bell Aircraft people and representatives of the Federal Defense Plants Corporation were consummated suddenly within the week when it was announced the Federal agency would purchase the property outright for Bell Aircraft.

The negotiations over the price at which Mr. Unsworth will sell the property were resumed Saturday morning and, it was said by the DPC representative, that in case an imicable agreement cannot be reached, the DPC will file a declaration of necessity in Washington for condemnation proceedings. Two months ago the Burlington corporation offered to lease the property to the Government for the duration, or sell it, with the option of repurchase at the same price after the war.

A construction outlay of at least $1,000,000 is expected in new buildings and reconstruction work necessary to the inception of the new plant. Construction of a basement floor and cafeteria, reinforcement of floors, and installation of a number of elevators are specified in the plans. An all-day meeting with representatives of the Defense Plants Corporation and Bell Aircraft officials was held by Vermont and out-of-State contractors.

It is the ordnance division of Bell Aircraft, a part of its big Buffalo plant, which is moving to Burlington under U. S. Army directives. Government and Bell officials cited the permanence of the new industry by pointing to the big investment being made in the reconstruction of the property.

Besides the plant itself, the transaction includes all property lying north of Lakeside Avenue in Burlington and 10 acres south of the same thoroughfare opposite the plant which has frontage on Lake Champlain. Bell hopes to reach peak production by Nov. 30.

The need for trained mechanics in operation of the plant will be partly met by the State Department of Vocational Education, it was said by Director John E. Nelson. Already the war production training school established in Burlington has trained hundreds of workers, and the department is bringing in working equipment from other schools, increasing space and the number of instructors to meet the demands expected from the new industry.

The Burlington Post Office department has arranged for additional space to handle the expected increase in business in the Farrel Building, which will be used as a parcel post annex.

# U. S. District Court Imposes Sentences In Pay-Roll Cases

Almost 90 per cent of more than $10,000 allegedly stolen from WPA pay rolls at the Boston Navy Yard Dry Dock in South Boston in 1941 has been ordered repaid, following repayment orders and impositions of suspended prison terms and of probation sentences for eight former WPA foremen and timekeepers, in United States District Court today.

Lask week nearly two dozen workmen, held as "tools" of those sentenced today, were ordered to repay varying amounts, were given suspended sentences and also put on probation.

After recommendations by Assistant United States Attorney Arthur J. B. Cartier, Judge Arthur D. Healey imposed sentences ranging from six months to a year and a day, suspended, as much as two years of probation, and repayment from $25 a month up to $700 within the period of probation. Those sentenced were: Earl M. Ross, East Boston; Patrick Morris, Roslindale; Kaldel Kinan, Boston; David Cameron, Roxbury; Sarkin Sarkisian, Roxbury; Howard Sheehy, South Boston; Thomas F. Russell, South Boston, and Vincent LaMonica, East Boston.

Cases were held over for later trial for Philip F. Dibillo, East Boston; Fred J. Canty, East Boston, and Frank H. Haynes, Jamaica Plain.

# 13 New Englanders Prisoners of Nazis

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—The names of 13 New Englanders are included in a list of 261 United States soldiers announced by the War Department today as being held prisoners of war by Germany.

The New Englanders and next of kin:

### Connecticut

Benson, Staff Sergeant Earl, Mrs. Hazel Benson, mother, Unionville.

Duckworth, 1st Lieut. Willard G., Mrs. Josephine B. Duckworth, mother, Marble Dale.

Kilpatrick, Private William G., Mrs. Florence Kilpatrick, mother, Bridgeport.

Thornton, Technical Sergeant James H., Henry P. Thornton, father, New Haven.

Vertefeuille, Sergeant Robert J., Simon A. Vertefeuille, father, Willimantic.

### Maine

Dow, Private Aselbert P., Mrs. Adelbert Dow, wife, Dover-Foxcroft.

Livingstone, Sergeant Roy E., Mrs. Florence M. Livingstone, mother, Augusta.

### Massachusetts

Consolmagno, 1st Lieut. Joseph E., Mrs. Edwin Consolmagno, mother, Boston.

Creech, 1st Lieut. John L., Mrs. Amy Elizabeth Creech, wife, Worcester.

Moberg, Staff Sergeant Edward, Mrs. Hilda M. Moberg, mother, Walden Terrace, Saugus.

Mochon, Corporal Adelard, Zephrien Mochon, father, Holyoke.

### Rhode Island

Zielinski, Private Jacob J., Mrs. Mary Zielinski, mother, Lonsdale.

### Vermont

Collins, 2nd Lieut. Warren B., Roy W. Collins, father, Colchester.

# Goodwin Calls On Police for Drive Against Speeding

Local police departments were urged today by State Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin to conduct an intensive drive against violators of the 35-miles per-hour speed limit. Mr. Goodwin's action was in response to a recent request by President Roosevelt that traffic officials work out better methods for reducing accidents.

"No doubt the President is right when he says that more Americans have been killed in accidents than have been killed in the war since Pearl Harbor," the Registrar said.

"So far as traffic officials are concerned, I think he is also right when he says that more could be done to reduce highway accidents," Mr. Goodwin continued.

"When the 35-mile-per-hour rule first went into effect accidents were reduced to a minimum but gradually drivers began to increase their speed until now they are traveling faster than the legal limits and accidents have increased proportionately.

"It might be well for the President to notify army officials to reduce the speed of military personnel because many of our accidents are caused by the men in the armed services. Speeding by defense workers also has become noticeable on our highways."

# More Recreation For Children Urged

Local officials and civic groups were called upon today by Governor Saltonstall to intensify their efforts to provide recreational opportunities for children during the summer.

Pointing out that many more children than in normal times are without adequate adult companionship by reason of the employment of their parents in war plants, the absence of older brothers serving in the armed forces, and the employment of sisters and other brothers in emergency occupations connected with the war, the Governor said this condition would prevail until public schools open in September.

"Therefore I ask the mayors of cities, the board of selectmen of towns, and all civic groups to join in taking whatever steps are necessary to provide and promote additional recreational services for children."

# Navy Announces More Casualties

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—The Navy announced today 27 casualties, including 10 killed, 3 wounded and 14 missing. In addition, two men previously listed as missing now are reported as fatalities.

This brings to 27,203 the total of Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 8,398 killed, 4,740 wounded, 10,223 missing, and 3,842 prisoners of war.

The casualties announced today incuded [those listed are Navy and noncommissioned personnel unless otherwise specified]:

### Massachusetts

Tedder, William Henry, Missing. Wife, Mrs. Olga Tedder, Somerville.

Kearns, Gerald Thomas, lieutenant (j. g.) Killed. Sister, Mrs. Kathryn White, Cambridge.

### New Hampshire

St. Jean, William Joseph. Killed. Father, Albert St. Jean, Suncook.

# Bay State Products Show a Slight Drop

Demand for products of Massachusetts industries in June indicated a somewhat smaller volume than in May, it is reported by Frank V. Bistrup of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts in his monthly survey. Mr. Bistrup added:

"The general trend appears to be slightly downward, but at a very high sustained level. Only in the paper industry is there reported a general increase.

"Divergent trends are observed in orders for the metal trades with a high sustained demand for materials, parts, and cutting tools; and a slackening in demand for equipment and machine tools."

# Status of Workers Compared By G. E. With Those of Allies

**War Activities in New England**

"We are lightly taxed compared with our Allies in Canada and England," declared General Electric News of the River Works here in its latest issue, publishing figures in its campaign to convince its workers that they are better off today than their Allies' workers.

Illustrating with the status of an average worker with a wife and two children, the News estimated that he who earns $2,000 a year would pay an income tax of $39 here, $99 in Canada and $191 in England; on $3,000 he would pay $222 here, $320 in Canada, and $595 in England; and on $4,000, he would pay $422 here, $640 in Canada and $1,011 in England.

The plant's campaign to show how comparatively well off its workers are was timed to the incidence of the withholding tax.

The survey pointed out that General Electric employees last year received an average of $2,730, with Canadian and English incomes being "lower than ours, but so are their living costs."

Praising the withholding method and the current basis, the survey declared that "the people of the U. S. have been placed on a much better basis."

## Khaki Laundry

To provide laundry service for troops at Fort Devens and installations in the Boston area, the Army Quartermaster Corps today took over the Superior Laundry Company of Cambridge.

## Nine Stars in Flag

When Evelyn Ann Hilliard arrived today for WAC duty at Fort Devens, the ninth service star went up in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Henry Natterman of Louisville, Ky. Five sons are in the Army, two in the Navy, and another daughter is a Wave. A third daughter lives at home, and another is married and has a family of her own.

## Ship Launchings

Another destroyer-escort vessel, U. S. S. Canfield, will be christened Thursday at Boston Navy Yard, named for Ensign Leon William Canfield of New York, killed in action in the Solomon Islands last Nov. 15.

The Liberty Ship Nelson Dingley was christened today at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation Yard, South Portland, by Mrs. Elinore Bye Smith, widow of Ellstad Smith, former Yard employee, who passed on in armed service at Fort Knox. The ship was named for the former owner of the Lewiston (Maine) Journal, who had served as Governor of Maine and as a United States Representative.

A coastal transport was launched today at the East Boothbay Yard of Hodgon Bros., Goudy & Stevens, with Mrs. Virginia Keefe of Bath as sponsor.

A motor minesweeper will be launced tomorrow at the Frank L. Sample Yard, Boothbay Harbor, sponsored by Miss Elizabeth Reed, director of the recreation center for officers at the Harbor.

# Women Try Out As Conductors On the Elevated

Riders on the Reservoir-Lechmere line on the Boston Elevated Railway had their first view of the 'El's' new women conductors today when 10 of the women workers made the first of a series of trial "runs."

Wearing attractive blue overseas-type of hats with B. E. insignia in gold, the women conductors made their first appearance shortly after noon when they were assigned to run with regular conductors from the Reservoir yards. In a week or two, or as soon as they have mastered the intricacies of the job they will be "on their own."

Before starting out on their jobs the women were taken to the offices of the Boston Elevated in the Park Square Building where they met the "big boss," Edward Dana, President and General Manager of the Railway.

The young women who went to work today are the first of many who may be hired by the Elevated if the manpower problem grows more difficult, Mr. Dana said. The "El," he disclosed, has already lost 650 of its personnel and the use of women in jobs ordinarily held by men is being resorted to. Twenty-five women, he said, are now doing repair work at the Everett shops of the road.

# Missionary Rewarded

By a Staff Photographer

**Dr. John J. Banninga Gets Medal**

Congregational missionary of the American Board for Foreign Missions receives the Kaiser-i-Hind silver medal for distinguished services to the people of India. It was presented by Sir Anthony H. George (right), British Consul General in Boston. Dr. Banninga served 40 years in India.

# 'Extra Butter' Season Is On —With Corn

**Food Problems in New England**

Dripping with melted butter.

That's when sweet corn tastes best. With fresh corn now coming into market, the City of Boston Hotel Association, composed of operators and managers of 42 of Boston's best-known hotels, has recognized this fact.

At an executive committee meeting this week, the following order was drafted: "By direction of the Executive Committee, an extra pat of butter may be served to a person with fresh corn during the season."

The old rule of one pat of butter to a person on other orders still stands, however, according to President Glenwood J. Sherrard of the Parker House.

## Lettuce Roll-Back

A 12-cents-a-pound ceiling price on iceberg lettuce went into effect in nine Massachusetts counties east of Worcester today as a result of an order issued by the Boston District Office of Price Administration office.

The same order set a ceiling of 4.6 cents a pound on cabbage, which had been selling at from six to eight cents a pound.

The new ceilings cut the wholesale and retail prices of lettuce and cabbage by 25 to 50 per cent. Hothouse lettuce was given a ceiling price of 23.5 a pound.

## Gas for Canners

Maine State Office of Price Administration officials have advised womenfolk interested in canning that they have permission to drive to the Maine Community Centers, operated by the Citizens' Service Corps, the State Education Department, and the Extension Service of the University of Maine.

It's essential motoring, the OPA ruled.

## "Beefing" Gets Beef

Martha's Vineyard, beefless for 15 days, "beefed" to Governor Saltonstall. Result: 5,000 pounds of meat are being shipped to the Island on orders from Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Emergency State Conservator.

The "beef" was lodged by Representative Joseph A. Sylvia (R) of Oak Bluffs. The beef was obtained from Boston and Fall River wholesalers.

# Boston Rotary Club To Hear Dr. Kohn

Dr. Hans Kohn, professor of history at Smith College, will be the principal speaker at the Rotary Club of Boston's weekly luncheon tomorrow. His subject will be "Hitler's Three Mistakes."

Born in Prague, Dr. Kohn studied at the German University there and took his Degree of Laws. He was in World War I, from which he was taken prisoner by the Russians, and spent subsequently almost five years in Turkestan and in Siberia, witnessing the Russian Revolution and civil war. Dr. Kohn is the author of many outstanding books.

# Elmer L. Curtiss

Elmer L. Curtiss, who passed on at his home in Hingham, was President of the Hingham Trust Company and a well-known attorney. A native of Derby, Conn., Mr. Curtiss was graduated from the Bridgewater, Mass., State Normal School, later taught school, and in 1893 was appointed Superintendent of Schools for the towns of Hull, Cohasset, and Hingham.

Mr. Curtiss passed the Massachusetts bar examinations in 1898 and later became an instructor in the Boston University Law School. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1908 and 1909, and of the Civil Service Commission from 1909 to 1919. A member of the Masonic fraternity and Odd Fellows he was for a number of years Town Moderator of Hingham.

# Labor-Employer Groups Increase Part of War Drive

The new war production drive coming in New England is setting out to increase the number of labor-management committees in war plants from 173 at present to a total of 475.

Announcement of the quota given this region in a national campaign was made by the War Production Board here, together with word that Frederick Bowes, Jr., would be New England manager of the drive. Mr. Bowes, formerly advertising and public relations manager of Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Company of Stamford, Conn., has been in Boston the past year as information assistant to Walter H. Wheeler, Regional Director of WPB.

"The drive's labor-management committees are our best bets to boost production to the high goals set by Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, and the armed forces," said Mr. Bowes. "Since we have just about reached the bottom of the barrels of materials and manpower, we must now search out and tap every last resource of human effort and ingenuity in our production soldiers and their officers."

"With few exceptions," he continued, "our WPB experience shows these committees can do that—extremely well—by getting a plant's management and labor representatives together around a table to exchange production ideas and suggestions and unsnarl the problems and misunderstandings that slow up production in the best of plants. Together they can team up to shorten this war."

## More Bombardiers

Among the four classes graduating last week from the Army's West Texas Bombardier Quadrangle were 35 airmen from Massachusetts who became second lieutenant or flight officers. In the 12-week course at the four schools in the Quadrangle, simulated battle conditions were stressed, with cadets living with minimum facilities, including short rations of food and water.

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# German-Led Italians Reported in Mutinies

Continued from Page 1

the gates of Catania, the prop of all eastern coast defenses.

Front-line dispatches said United States troops had advanced 10 miles west of Agrigento on the southwest coast.

"There are many indications of mutinies by Italian troops commanded by German officers," and hundreds of Italians are surrendering to American troops striking ahead westwards, an Allied communiqué said.

On the smoke-covered Catania plain, British Eighth Army advance guards shattered a series of Nazi tank assaults launched in desperate defense of the great seaport.

With several bridgeheads established over the network of three rivers in the Catania Plain, the British held a line running from the sea westward in the direction of Ramacca. They were within at least three miles of Catania.

The Hermann Göring Grenadier Regiment and Nazi parachute troops, used with infantry, were thrown into the continuing battle and suffered heavily, it was reported.

Some Headquarters observers did not view the British pause outside Catania as a temporary check, but as a buildup for a knockout blow to carry through that port to Messina, 50 miles up the coast.

Possibly explaining the wholesale Italian surrenders and reports of mutinies, it was stated that at least half the 35,000 Axis prisoners so far captured were born in Sicily.

The United States Seventh Army of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., was within 60 miles of Palermo, the leading north coast port of Sicily, and was cutting a wide swath through the heart of the enemy line, encountering "almost total lack of resistance" by Italians, an official statement said.

Mutinies among the Italian units led by German officers was one of the gravest signs yet reported of ultimate Axis collapse in Sicily.

Some Italian units already reportedly have killed German commanders who tried to prevent their surrender.

### General Porcinari Taken Prisoner

Gen. Giulio Cessara Gotti Porcinari, comander of the 54th Napoli Division, has been captured, the fourth divisional commander to be taken. General Porcinari had been sent back to Sicily as a failure as a field commander in Libya.

Canadian forces advancing North of Piazza Armerina were confronted by units of the resusciated German 15th Armored Division in strong opposition, but they "continue to fight their way forward."

At Catania, Eighth Army troops "are gathering strength and armored patrols are probing the defenses" of Axis troops strongly established at the foot of Mt. Etna to bar the narrow coastal route.

Thus in preparation was a mighty push which some observers said might reach to the Messina Strait almost as quickly as the Eighth Army advanced from Cape Passero to the gates of Catania. Once Catania falls, there is no strong place for an Axis stand short of Messina. Fierce battles in which great numbers of British parachutists were wiped out were reported by the German radio.

Catania again was bombed, with one raid starting fires over a square block. Randozzo, northwest of Mt. Etna and an enemy concentration point were heavily pounded by 46 tons of bombs.

Lagging at least three days behind the actual events—and from one to three days behind first official announcements—the Allied communiqué reported the fall of Caltanissetta, taken July 17, and Porto Empedocle, which American Rangers occupied July 16.

Nowhere on the American sector was the enemy making a determined stand and General Patton's tanks and doughboys poured steadily ahead beyond Porto Empedocle at a pace beyond the ability of the official communiqué to report.

The Americans and Canadians have formed a junction after the capture of Caltanissetta, 28 miles inland, and Piazza Armerina 15 miles east, and apparently are closing in upon Enna about 10 miles farther north, dubbed the foundation of defense of all Central Sicily.

An unconfirmed report by the Morocco Radio said these forces already had driven into Enna, and Radio France at Algiers said a general Axis retreat toward Messina in the northeastern tip of Sicily was underway.

The Morocco Radio also reported that several airfields at Gerbini, 12 miles west of Catania, had been seized by the British.

A proclamation by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean area, appealing to the Sicilian people for quick help in "the destruction of the Nazi yoke," and promising them liberties of religion, speech, and press was broadcast from Algiers.

General Eisenhower's proclamation, repeated the assertion of Sir Harold Alexander on July 18 that the Fascist Party and all of its connected associations would be dissolved. The Allied commander went further, however, in promising to "restore Italy as a free nation."

"The Allied forces are occupying Italian land," General Eisenhower said. "They are acting, not as enemies of the Italian people, but as the ineluctable consequence of their war, which has the aim of destroying the dominating force of Germany in Europe.

"Their goal is to free the people of Italy from the Fascist Regime, which dragged it into war. The Allied forces do not have the intention of changing or minimizing the laws and the traditional customs of the Italian people."

### Bombing of Rome Called Successful

Meanwhile, Allied headquarters described the shattering aerial assault on Rome as an "outstandingly successful operation" and disclosed officially that more than 500 American bombers carried out the raid with a loss of five planes.

Aerial reconnaissance showed heavy damage to all targets and a Ninth U. S. Air Force communiqué from Cairo said the Littoria railroad yards "were completely destroyed."

"Very severe damage" was caused to the vital San Lorenzo rail yards, also within the limits of the Imperial City, while grounded aircraft and hangars were destroyed at the Rome airdrome.

The Tabonelli Steel Plant and a large chemical works were battered by waves of American raiders which swept over Rome for 2½ hours challenged by what was described officially as only "slight opposition" from enemy fighter planes.

Two enemy interceptors were blasted out of the air by Lightning fighters which escorted the heavy and medium bombers on the war's first aerial attack on the Italian Capital.

Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commander of the Northwest African Air Forces, sent congratulations to Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle, commander of the Strategic Air Force, for the success of the attack.

"It is one of the many accurate attacks which your forces have carried on during the present battle, all of which had a marked significance in their successful outcome," General Spaatz said.

Dispatches reaching Stockholm from Rome said fires were still burning in the Italian Capital on July 20, and all of the population not essential to its activity has been urged to evacuate the City.

The center of Rome was spared, the dispatches declared, and all well-known streets, monuments, and ancient ruins known to tourists throughout the world were left "as peaceful as ever," it added

## Kuriles:

### American Bombers Raid Paramushiro

The raid by Liberator heavy bombers on the enemy base of Paramushiro marked the first time in which planes of the American North Pacific force have struck so closely to Japan proper.

Paramushiro is at the northern end of the Kurile chain, which runs south like an arrow pointing to Tokyo about 1,200 miles away. The attack puts pressure on Japan's northern defense positions in coordination with the offensive against New Guinea positions far to the south.

There were reports here last week that American planes had delivered their long-expected attack on Paramushiro and Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, was asked at a press conference whether he could comment. He declined to affirm or deny the reports.

The communiqué announcing the precedent-setting raid also disclosed that in the central area of the South Pacific Japanese planes bombed Canton Island on the night of July 18 without causing personnel casualties or material damage.

Canton had been attacked previously in a night raid March 25. It is in the Phoenix group southwest of Pearl Harbor and about 650 nautical miles north of Samoa.

A formation of Army heavy and medium bombers attacked Japanese positions on Kiska Island in the Aleutians, directly northwest of Amchitka. The blows were directed at the enemy's main camp area and his defenses about Gertrude Cove. Due to overcast, results were not observed.

A naval spokesman in Washington, discussing the Paramushiro raid, said the fliers got a great break in the clear weather. They were able to pour destruction on their targets with precision. Ordinarily Paramushiro, like the Aleutian Islands in the north, is fog-bound.

The northernmost of the Kurile Islands of any importance is about 12 miles wide by 55 miles long. It is rugged and dotted with mountain peaks going up to nearly 6,000 feet.

The military positions are reported to be on the northern tip of the island where a strait separates Paramushiro from Shumushu island, which at its northern end is but a few miles from the Russian peninsula of Kamchatka.

## Wave of Liberation Rolls On in Sicily

By a Staff Artist

**Battlefront on Key Italian Island**

**Broken line shows how the advancing Allied forces are pushing steadily ahead in their drives to free Sicily from the thralldom of Axis domination. Arrows indicate main points of attack.**

### New Nazi Big Gun Is Shelling England

*By the Associated Press*

London, July 20

A new German gun of exceptional range has shelled the English southeast coast three times recently from the French coast across the Channel, it was learned today.

The gun is reported to have a greater range than any the Germans are known to have concentrated near Calais—nearest point to England.

## Russia:

### Red Army Moves Closer to Orel

The Red Army, moving closer to its goal of encirclement of Field Marshal Günther von Kluge's forces in the Orel area, has captured 230 villages in an advance on three sides of that Nazi bastion on the central front 200 miles south of Moscow, the Russians announced.

Front-line dispatches declared Soviet troops were sweeping everything before them, although they acknowledged that the Germans were resisting bitterly and said the terrain made operations difficult in some sectors.

The Soviet midnight communiqué said the Germans were rushing reinforcements into the battle and were counterattacking the advancing Russians as many as 12 times within a single day in some sectors without success.

The Russians announced the capture of Ilinskoye 30 miles west of Orel. This represents the most westerly advance in the area north of Orel. From here the Russian line swings back east and then cuts south around Orel and runs west along the old line to Sevsk.

Ilinskoye is only eight miles north of the important Orel-Bryansk railway and only 18 miles northeast of Karachev, an important railway junction which has been heavily bombed in the past, the Russians said.

The Russians also reported the capture of Lgovo near Ilinskoye on the east bank of the Vytebet River and 30 miles northwest of Orel. Kudriavets, another town taken by the Red Army, is 12 miles northwest of Ilinskoye, the Russians reported.

Russian dispatches indicated their forces have "considerably expanded" their breach in the German lines although they admitted the Nazis were giving them considerable trouble at several points. One particularly fierce engagement was fought on the outskirts of Frest where German artillery halted the advance for a time until Russian guardsmen filtered through in small detachments until they had outflanked the garrison.

East of Orel, the bulletin said, the Russian Army advanced over hilly country across ditches and water lines to recapture 40 towns. In one action it was reported that Russians forced their way into a town and ousted the Germans only after a hand-to-hand struggle.

To the north Red Army men were said to have regained 70 villages, while from the south came word the Nazis had withdrawn from 20 towns.

## South Pacific:

### Liberators Bomb Macassar Again

For the second time since the Japanese overran the Netherlands East Indies, Allied bombers have made a daring, long-distance attack on the enemy's major base at Macassar.

A great fleet of Liberators flew 2,000 miles, round trip, on the night of July 18 and left many fires towering above the big harbor city on Celebes. There was no report on the extent of damage done but some of the fires, started along the waterfront, in the factory area, and on the airdrome, could be seen 80 miles away.

At the other end of the long Southwest Pacific battlefront, American troops enlarged their beachhead with a limited advance at Lilio, about three miles east of the Japanese key Central Solomons airdrome at Munda. The communiqué said 179 Japanese were killed. American losses were described as light.

Avenger and Dauntless bombers pounded Japanese positions north of Munda airdrome and at Bairoko on Kula Gulf, while Mitchells swooped low and machine-gunned the enemy on the beaches between Munda and Lambeti.

On New Guinea, Allied ground forces cleaned out another Japanese strong point on the slopes of Mount Tambu, near Salamaua, wiping out 82 Japanese. Allied ground troops were supported by aircraft.

Heavy and medium bombers again pounded the Kahili and Ballale airdromes in the Buin-Faisi area, starting three large fires.

The Liberator assault on Macassar caught the Japanese flat-footed. The town was well lighted and there was no antiaircraft fire as the first flight of four-engined bombers swept over the target. How many planes participated in the mission was not disclosed, but the number was great enough to keep bombers over the target for five hours. Their base also was not mentioned, but Darwin, Australia, is about 1,000 miles from Macassar. The communiqué reported no losses.

# Allied Chiefs Study Comment Of World on Rome Air Attack

Continued from Page 1

olic authorities declined to comment. Bishop Joseph P. Lynch of Dallas regretted the bombing "exceedingly," and Bishop Gerald P. O'Hara of Atlanta described his reaction as one of "great sadness and disappointment."

### Argentine Reaction

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 20 (AP) — Argentine Foreign Minister Segundo Storni, when informed of the bombing of Rome, said that Italy, "being a belligerent nation, cannot escape the war's contingencies, which are extending to many nations of the world in the fullest sense."

Giacomo Luigi Cardinal Copello, Archbishop of Buenos Aires, said in a message to Argentine Roman Catholics that the bombing of Rome "causes us . . . great sorrow."

[Berlin Radio, recorded by the CBS short-wave listening station, today said: "The Argentine (Roman) Catholic newspaper Pueblo voices a strong protest against the attack by British and United States bombers against Rome. Four hundred million Catholics demand that Rome should be spared, the newspaper stresses, as this City was the goal of all Christian pilgrims."]

### Russians Cheer

MOSCOW, July 20 (AP) — The Russian people welcomed the American bombing of Rome which was reported fully in the Soviet press this morning.

Various Russians said they were particularly impressed that the Allies were able to send 500 planes over Rome after deliberately warning the Italians they were coming.

### Romans Ousted

BERN, Switzerland, July 20 (AP) —All persons not compelled to remain in Rome to carry on essential war work have been warned to get out immediately by the Fascist Government, Swiss telegraphic agency dispatches reported today.

Rome, the dispatches said, is without adequate air raid shelters, and last year's population of 1,250,000 has been virtually doubled because of the belief that the city would not be bombed owing to the presence of Vatican City.

For the past 12 months hundreds of thousands of evacuees from Italy's bombed industrial cities have poured into Rome until the government was forced to rule that only those persons whose business was imperative would be allowed to visit the overcrowded City, and to remain only until their business was transacted.

# *In a Bomber Over Rome*

**By Joseph Morton**

*Staff Writer of the Associated Press*

WITH AMERICAN BOMBERS OVER ROME, July 20 (AP)—I was over Rome yesterday in a Martin Marauder with two fliers who helped plaster Tokyo in April of 1942.

Our plane was near the tail end of the last echelon, and we went in at the uncomfortable height of 10,000 feet to unload our bombs with deadly accuracy on a group of grounded airplanes.

If the Axis can produce proof that our bombers destroyed anything but military objectives today, I shall be very much surprised.

We remained in the vicinity of the grounded planes long enough to permit a good look around.

We observed nothing from the air to give the slightest hint that a bomb fell within four miles of Vatican City.

I could see fires coming from three legitimate military targets—two railway switching yards and an airport.

Ahead of us had been Flying Fortresses, Liberators and Mitchells, and they obviously had done a good job. We were the last to come and to go.

Heavy explosives and anti-aircraft shells interfered with our view as we left, but otherwise there was nothing to mar the picture of Imperial Rome stretching below us.

As far as the bombers in this flight were concerned, enemy fighters were fiddling around while three militarily strategic areas burned.

Not a single enemy fighter challenged us.

### 'Surplus Property' Sale Is Announced

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Ten million dollars of surplus Federal property will be sold by the Treasury to war contractors and tax-supported state and local governments.

In announcing this, the Department said the property, located in all parts of the country, consists of construction equipment, laboratory and hospital equipment, automotive equipment and parts, educational equipment and facilities, shop maintenance equipment and a wide variety of miscellaneous material.

Approximately $9,000,000 already has been transferred to Federal war agencies.

# Attacks on Italy Aiding Unification of Anti-Fascists

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, July 20—The Allied attacks upon Italian soil have brought marked impetus to the efforts at unification among anti-Fascist groups in Italy.

Additional evidence of united action on the part of the organizations opposing Mussolini's regime is contained in word which has just been received here from inside Italian sources.

It discloses that a united group of anti-Fascist "underground" representatives have set up committees in the chief centers of Italy to organize a "peoples movement against Mussolini and Fascism." Among the groups represented on this committee are spokesmen of Roman Catholic elements, representatives of the Popular Party, as well as Demicrats, Liberalists, Socialists, and Communists.

They have issued a joint manifesto, a copy of which has just reached London. It says:

"Everywhere in the country a will for peace is growing. The country wants a national peace policy, not a German war policy resulting in a total sacrifice of the Italian nation. Higher interests of the Motherland demand an immediate conclusion of an armistice. . . . Peace must be regained and the Fascist regime overwhelmed and destroyed.

**"Not Yet Too Late"**

"It is not true to say it is too late and that Italy is now inevitably condemned to pursue this anachronical war for the benefit of a foreigner until the country is totally lost. It is certainly late, but not yet too late.

"Now is the time for the daring to take up arms, and organize groups of partisans to attack wherever possible the Hitlerian occupiers, and their agents.

"The hour has come to impose the nation's will, and save our country by spreading the necessary instructions by word of mouth, and writing. We must sabotage Fascist and State machinery which is working under German orders; sabotage war production, and military transport; refuse to work for Hitler's war; strike in factories, and in fields; resist requisitioning even by force of arms; and demonstrate in the streets."

# Axis Loudly Protests U. S. Raid On Military Targets in Rome

Continued from Page 1

conference was not confirmed elsewhere.

Dispatches from Stefani, Italian news agency, said that the Pope had remained in his apartment during the three-hour alert, after which he spent 70 minutes visiting the bombed localities.

The British Broadcasting Company radiocast of the Swiss dispatch said Premier Mussolini "spent the entire raid in a shelter constructed especially for him."

Axis propaganda, which apparently was caught flat-footed by the United Nations methods in yesterday's assault, began pulling out all stops today in attempts to stir indignation against the Allies in neutral and Roman Catholic quarters.

One typical outburst came from a German radio commentator, Otto Krieg, who said in a radiocast recorded by the Associated Press: "Throughout the world today there is but one theme on the cry of indignation. Rome has been bombed by terror raiders, crooks and gangsters."

**Italian Rhapsody**

Il Popolo di Roma was quoted in another radiocast as declaring: "All Manhattan and its skyscrapers, the whole of the United States and its towns, factories and harbors cannot compare in beauty and tradition with the Basilica of San Lorenzo."

The newspaper was quoted as saying that the raid disclosed "the true intention of the enemy, namely an attack against the life of the nation," and declaring: "Neither pact nor armistice can be made with someone who threatens your life. Italy will defend herself against unworthy sacrilege."

The Berlin Radio, broadcasting a DNB dispatch from Rome, said that "leading personalities of the Vatican followed the raid from the highest points of Vatican buildings and observed with great sorrow the widespread destruction and heavy fires."

The Rome Radio said the Pope suspended all but the most urgent audiences for some days, but received Cardinal Fossati of Turin, who gave a report on damage done to churches in that town. The radiocast said the Pope told the Cardinal that the bombing of Rome was "one of the most painful trials" of his life.

### British Opinion

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, July 20—Prime Minister Winston Churchill made no statement today either on the bombing of Rome or on the Sicilian campaign, despite an appearance before the House of Commons.

Two years ago, Mr. Churchill laid down the British policy for a possible bombing of Rome when he said: "If the course of war should render such action convenient and helpful," then we should not hesitate to bomb.

The Rome bombing was projected into Parliament when Viscount Fitzzalan, one of Britain's leading Roman Catholic noblemen, asked in the House of Lords whether the bombing had been necessary and whether any damage had been done to cultural or religious buildings.

Viscount Cranborne, leader of the Lords, replied only that no detailed information had yet become available.

Much unnecessary and irrelevant controversy could be avoided, the British press points out, if it were remembered that this was a military operation pure and simple and that, as in other attacks, the air crews engaged were instructed carefully regarding the targets as well as areas to be avoided. Rome unquestionably is a military target—an essential railway center with war industries in the suburbs. Although the bombing of Rome strikes the imagination of the world, this does not change Allied policy at all. One argument against bombing is that Rome, like Athens, contains priceless treasures which are the common possession of all civilized peoples. But in all cases, bombing occurs only where there is strong military necessity and this applies here.

At the same time, it cannot be stressed too strongly that Rome is not merely a vast classical museum which cannot be touched without irreparably damaging its monuments of antiquity. Many Romans themselves would be surprised by such a statement since numbers of them have spent their whole lives in the suburbs without bothering much about such ruins as the Forum, Colosseum, and the Arch of Titus which lie together in a group at the southern end of Rome. This section the Allied airmen were specially instructed to avoid.

Thus a train from the North entering Rome in northeastern section enters very dingy surroundings. From the central station (for the building of which the Romans themselves two generations ago destroyed magnificent villas and lovely gardens) there is a long standardized street, ViaNazionale, which is similar to that in any other European capital. This street stretches down to Mussolini's restored medieval Palazzo Venezia, but along its whole length of one mile there is hardly a building of artistic value except a 700-year-old tower and a fragment of an early Roman wall. In fact, the Rome of the scholar, painter, and tourist is very small compared with the far-reaching new industrial and residential suburbs built by the Fascist Government. As for Vatican City, this stands isolated on the right bank of the Tiber, considerably removed from the area where allied bombs dropped.

### Chinese Views

CHUNGKING, July 20 (AP)—The Chinese Roman Catholic newspaper, Social Welfare, today expressed the hope that the bombing of Rome would stimulate the Italian people to "wake up and live for Italy and Roman civilization."

The paper urged that the Italians heed the call of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill for an honorable capitulation. It regarded the bombing of Rome as a forerunner of the invasion of the Italian mainland.

The Army Journal, Sao Tang Pao, said that most of the Italian people would prefer to live for Italy and civilization but that the Fascists have chosen the "unfortunate alternative of death."

"The only language that Mussolini and his followers understand," it said, "is that of might. The Allies have, therefore, let their bombs talk."

### 'Open City' Urged

BELFAST, Ireland, July 20 (AP) — Prime Minister Eamon de Valera's newspaper, The Irish Press, declared today the bombing of Rome by American planes "will sadden many in Britain, the United States, and in other nations."

"It is for us grievous tidings indeed," the newspaper said. "Surely it is possible even now to have Rome classed as an open city."

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# Live-Hog 'Top' Next Month To Release Pork

By Mary Hornaday
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 20—More little pigs are expected to go to market under the Office of Price Administration's new ceiling on live hogs. Also there will be cheaper lettuce and cabbage to eat with them beginning today.

In the East, further Government action rolling back the prices of restaurant meals was designed to benefit eaters-out, although many restaurant keepers immediately began to say they will have to go out of business.

From Boston came appeals for relief from fresh fish ceilings which have so reduced the fisherman's earnings that fishing boats have been tied up idle on the waterfront.

Protests over two phases of rationing were also received by OPA—one from loggers in the Northwest who have refused to work until they get more meat and another from Midwest Congressmen unhappy over the proposed equalization of gasoline rationing between the East and Midwest.

**Ceiling is $14.75 Cwt.**

The ceiling price of $14.75 a hundredweight on live hogs, to be established early in August will indicate to farmers that it is no use holding back for higher prices.

At the present time, with a Government ceiling on corn of $1.07 a bushel, it is profitable for the farmer to hold on to his pigs and fatten them up. The Government encouraged this until recently until corn began to become short. Now it wants to get the pigs to market in order to save the corn.

Not much can be done in the summer since nobody's interested in eating much pork in the summer.

The action will mean more bacon and pork chops this coming fall.

Usually farmers sell their pigs when they get to weigh about 220 pounds, but recently they have been fattening them up to between 240 and 270 pounds because the Government has been supporting the price of pigs in that weight class. On Sept. 1, the support price will be extended down to the 220-pound level.

**New Slaughtering Plan**

A Federal licensing system for slaughterers will replace the current permit system on Aug. 15. Under the new system, all slaughterers except farmers killing for their own consumption will be required to obtain a Government license. This regulation will also apply to slaughterers of beef.

The pig ceiling is the first to be placed on live animals. If it works, the ceiling may be extended to beef later on, but OPA Administrator Prentiss M. Brown has expressed a desire to stay away from complexities of a beef ceiling as long as possible.

Packers will be expected to absorb any reduction in profits that may result from the Government order not to pay less than $13.75 for hogs weighing 200 to 270 pounds and no more than $14.75 for any weight hog.

The roll-back of the prices of restaurant meals, affecting some 250,000 restaurants in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, will cut meal prices back to the level of April 4 to 10 menus.

While not pointed directly toward retail sales, the wholesale roll-back of cabbage and lettuce effective today will become apparent in sales to consumers. Lettuce that has been selling as high 20 to 25 cents a head will drop to about 12 cents and cabbage will come down from about 10 cents a pound to 4½. Prices will be different in different localities.

## 'Vets' Employment Service Active

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—The United States Employment Service is now operating in 309 Army and Navy hospitals to help find jobs for men about to be discharged from the armed forces because of disabilities, the War Manpower Commission said today.

WMC Chairman Paul V. McNutt said the program is designed to "place the veterans in a job that will be permanent and one that offers him the opportunity to resume a normal life."

The soldier or sailor about to be discharged is interviewed at the hospital and given direct contact with the Veterans Employment representative in his home town or offered an opportunity for training through the Veterans Administration or United States Office of Education.

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# *Torpedoes in Endless Line*

Approved for Publication by Office of Public Relations, U. S. N. Review Section, Washington

## Illinois Plant Turns Out Record Production of 'Tin Fish'

**In one of the most impressive torpedo assembly lines ever photographed, Navy officers and worker specialists are shown checking finished torpedoes in the American Can Company's "Amertorp" plant at Forest Park, Ill. These torpedoes are complete except for their "war heads," which carry an enormous load of explosives and are shipped and loaded separately. The forward portion of the torpedo is shown at the right.**

# *Illinois Firm Builds 'Tin Fish'; Prewar Product Was Tin Can*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

FOREST PARK, Ill.—"Tin fish" to win the war and the return of peaceful fields and orchards for a nonrationed world are sliding off mass-production lines in the American Can Company's "Torpedo Town" that has sprung up like a mushroom on Chicago's western threshold.

Under the name of the Amertorp Corporation, and using skills that enabled it to turn out 400 tin cans a minute on one automatic production line, the Can Company has spread a huge torpedo-making plant across the prairie here.

All three types of torpedoes used by the Navy are made here—torpedoes for aircraft, surface craft, and underwater craft. Some of these "tin fish" are made up of more than 5,000 precision-made parts, and cost from $10,500 to $12,300 each. But if you think that's high, just one of them could sink a $60,000,000 enemy battleship, it's said.

The plant, or "Torpedo Town," sets a model of precision and efficiency. Its executive and administrative staff was hand-picked from the Can Company's plants throughout the world, explains K. F. Miller, Assistant General Manager. Then these men trained six months at a naval torpedo plant.

**Training-School Program**

Amertorp then set up a training-school program for the civilian workers it had to employ. The training-school program is still going on.

There are 47 departments in the plant. To make them all mesh together there's an interplant traffic system, presided over by a dispatcher's office.

Torpedo making in "Torpedo Town" goes on clear around the clock. Those on the night shifts who have to sleep days can't get to banks and stores conveniently, so the plant has a transportation desk where such workers can get money orders, arrange for gas and tires for their cars, and get safety shoe rations.

A cafeteria in the basement of the plant can feed more than 1,000 persons at one sitting, and there are eight daily feeding periods. Meals cost, on an average, 38 cents.

"Torpedo Town" has its own auxiliary water supply system, an emergency electric power plant, a hospital, and a uniformed police force that's larger than that of some good-sized cities. It has its own newspaper, too, edited and staffed by plant employees.

**Women Employees**

A third of the employees are women, and they work both day and night shifts—six eight-hour periods a week. Men employees work seven days a week—10½ hours days, or 11½ hours at night. The only holiday, for them, is Christmas, until the Navy no longer needs torpedoes.

The plant represents an investment of near $20,000,000, it is said. Actual construction work began in March, and the first torpedo was ready for shipment in November. The project is a wartime partnership of the Navy and the American Can Company. Money for construction of the plant was provided by the Navy, which owns it, and material for the torpedoes is obtained through the Navy. The plant is in command of the Navy, too, though it was built and staffed by the Can Company, and is being operated by it.

It is producing more torpedoes than any other industrial manufacturer, it is claimed.

Morale at "Torpedo Town" is high. And it's kept that way by seven management-employee committees that look after ways to provide recreation for the workers, protection while at work, and better and better plant efficiency.

# G. O. P. Group Drafts Planks On World Unity

*Continued from Page 1*

postwar "understanding, comity and co-operation among the nations of the world," will have door-bell ringing canvass by the Association throughout the 12 Eastern States represented at the conference. It will be under the regional leadership of Gov. William H. Wills, of Vermont, and Mrs. Virginia Bacon, Vice-Chairman of the New York State Republican Committee.

Unanimously adopted after a ringing call to action by Mayo B. Shattuck, President of the Massachusetts Bar Association and Chairman of the Conference Committee on Resolutions, the program provides that Deneen A. Watson, Chairman of the unofficial intra-party group, call upon Mr. Spangler without delay for a showdown talk. If, as has been indicated, the latter does not call his council into session until soon before Congress reconvenes on Sept. 14, the Association's drive for a permanent, nation-wide organization for "full United States' responsibility in maintaining the peace" already being pushed in 12 middle Western States, will by then have been extended to adherents in the Pacific Coast region.

**Text of Unity Policy**

As introduced by Mr. Shattuck, the text of the world-unity policy with its indorsement of the National Committee's Chicago resolution, advocates that:

"Winning the war is the first business of the whole nation, but with final victory will come a unique opportunity for America to collaborate with other nations to establish a lasting peace, and to strengthen our own economic, social and political system so as to provide new opportunities for every American. . . .

"Whereas, we consider the following to be essential to the establishment and preservation of peace:

"1. A complete military victory of the Allies and the unconditional surrender of the aggressor nations is the first essential to world peace.

"2. The United Nations must remain united if we are to secure international collaboration to prevent the recurrence of future wars.

"3. For the preservation of peace on the home front, we must convert our war industries to peacetime production and establish a sound economic position with equal opportunity for all after the war is won.

"4. We must plan now for the establishment of an organization of nations to assume full responsibility in maintaining world peace.

"5. We urge Republican members of Congress immediately after the reconvening of Congress to sponsor and support congressional action pledging co-operation by the United States in world affairs.

**To Press for Early Decision**

"That this body authorizes and directs its Chairman, Deneen A. Watson, to appoint a committee . . . to urge Chairman Spangler to cause the Council of 59 delegates to make an early pronouncement of its intended action pursuant to these resolutions."

Although unable to be present, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, joined voice with Governors Wills, of Vermont, and Raymond E. Baldwin, of Connecticut, in applauding the pursuits of the Association. His message to the conference voiced conviction "that the Republican Party must clear the deck and bring forcibly before the people of our country the necessity of helping to solve the tremendous world-wide problems that will face us when this war is over."

"We cannot expect to have a lasting and fair peace," it continues, "unless the United States takes part not only setting up the terms of that peace, but in undertaking to see that its terms are carried through to a just and peaceful fulfilment. Only in this way can we keep faith with the boys and girls of our armed forces and make secure for the next generation a world at peace and at arms."

**Reflects Willkie's Stand**

Throughout its proceedings the Conference unmistakably was earmarked with the contention of Wendell L. Willkie that American acts after the end of hostilities must be directed toward world "interdependence" and his assertion that the Republican Party was not a party of isolationism, as witness the administration of President William McKinley with its inception of the policy of free government for the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Shattuck was explicitly blunt in this respect, with his emphasis upon the necessity of showing the people "that the election of a Republican Administration does not mean another gang of inward-turning, narrow-minded isolationist stuffed shirts." The nearest approach to mentioning candidacies were his words that the Party must nominate "a big and broad-gauge man who will undertake to define and to pursue a program for the participation by our fraction of the human race in such affairs as affect all of the human race."

For the rest, speakers held to the noncommittal tone of Representative Hugh Scott, Jr., of Philadelphia, that they were met "to discuss principles rather than personalities."

"The nation is only as great as its people," he said, "but it is greater than a person. If we know the principles for which we stand in the postwar world, we shall know better for whom we stand and establish a glorious resurgence."

**Not Willkie Dominated**

Thus, although Mr. Willkie more nearly fits into the Conference picture, it could not be defined as an all-Willkie assembly. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey was well represented by Republicans who stand with him in watchful waiting for a clearer view of majority American sentiment on the peace and subsequent American policy with regard to Europe after "Johnny Comes Marching Home."

It was nonetheless apparent that the New York delegation was led by men and women long identified with internationalist sentiment—Abbot Low Moffat, Ruth B. Pratt, Mrs. Bacon, Richard B. Scandrett, Jr., and Representative Joseph Clark Baldwin, with Representative James W. Wadsworth sending a message of complete commendation. Neither Edwin F. Jaeckle, Republican State Chairman, nor J. Russell Sprague, National Committeeman, wheelhorses of the Dewey political emergence, were visible.

While what the men of the fighting forces think about their experience on European battlefields and contacts with the people of the Continent will undoubtedly have a decisive influence on the stand the professional politicians will take on postwar foreign policy, there was one dramatic voice at the conference that insisted the veterans of World War II would be for "international co-operation." It was that of Mrs. Marjorie Conzelman, of Barre, Vt., whose husband, Lieut. Col. Clare Conzelman, was made a Japanese prisoner of war at Corregidor.

"I want to say that sorrow does not necessarily make the American people short-sighted," she said. "I know how army wives feel. We are realists. There need never be a repetition of all this sorrow in the country, if after this war we decide that we will work with the peace-loving peoples of the earth to check aggression."

# *These Men Work and Fight*

QMRTC Photo

## 'Pit Detail' Awaits Firing Order

**Protected by a nine-foot concrete retaining wall, soldiers of the "pit detail" watch their targets while waiting for firing to begin. Scores of white patches on the nearest target testify to Quartermaster soldiers' shooting skill.**

# *Supply Men In Army Now Must Shoot*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

FORT WARREN, Wyo.—At this Quartermaster Replacement Training Center, as at all training centers, whether QM or otherwise, the most "military" course of the many basic courses given new men is rifle marksmanship. It is a common belief among civilians, and some branches of the service as well, that rifle marksmanship is about as useful to a quartermaster soldier as a free press would be to Adolf Hitler. In the last conflict in which this country engaged quartermaster soldiers took no planned part in the attack. Their mission then as now was to supply combat units with food, clothing, ammunition and other military essentials.

In this war, however, every quartermaster unit is charged with the responsibility of carrying out its basic mission and to protect itself while so doing. Hence, it must supply and fight. This new development in Army field policy has, of course, greatly heightened the importance of rifle marksmanship to the QM soldier.

Every group of new men going "on the range" takes its turn at what is known as "pit detail." This is perhaps the most realistic military experience men get during their training. Men who experienced trench warfare in World War I say that working in the pits is an excellent taste of such warfare and that all that is lacking is an occasional grenade or mortar shell.

Although there are longer ranges at this Center the only one in use now for rifle firing is the 200-yard course. It has a firing line 440 yards long, along which there are 130 individual firing positions. Between each position is a six-foot wall, which protects the men from discharged shells, flying out at a snappy rate when the order is rapid firing.

## More Eggs in Sight For the Civilian

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—If the Little Red Hen stays on the job, the average American civilian can eat a few more eggs in the next 12 months than he did in the last.

But he'll probably want still more.

The War Food Administration said today that increased egg production is expected "to provide for the needs of our armed forces and our allies and still leave more than the usual supply for civilian use."

WFA said that this should give civilians about 338 eggs apiece during the 12-month period which began July 1—about 18 eggs more than the average during the calendar year 1942.

The prediction was contained in a report announcing egg allocations for all civilian and wartime uses during the next 12 months—but it added that civilian demand has grown so much that even "the increased supply of eggs may not be adequate."

## F. B. I. Seeks Cause Of Ohio Derailment

MONROEVILLE, Ohio, July 20 (AP)—Federal Bureau of Investigation agents today sought the cause of the derailment and explosion of a munitions-laden Wheeling & Lake Erie freight train which showered this city of 1,200 with shell fragments and brought local civilian defense workers into action to protect the citizenry.

Train officials said one of three "transients" seen riding the train before the explosion was killed and that another was missing.

The explosion occurred late yesterday when the munitions cars left the tracks, dragging 14 others along.

# Canada's Manpower Pool Total Set at 8,720,000

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, July 20—Canada has just received a detailed accounting of its human resources and their use in the war economy of the nation. Because the figures are spread in a complicated table on the record of Parliament, and not widely published elsewhere, few Canadians have read them.

In brief, the chart prepared by the Government for the information of Parliament shows that Canada has a possible pool of labor consisting this year of 8,720,000 persons. This is the total population of the country over 14 years of age, and is a slight gain over the 1939 figures of 8,315,000.

The problem of the Government in mobilizing the nation for war is to make the best possible use of this pool of youths and adults. The Government's account of its stewardship shows how the pool has been divided between direct war service, war industry, essential industry, non-essential industry, agriculture.

To begin with, the figure for Jan. 30, last, showed 645,000 men and women in the fighting services. As of May this had increased to 696,000 and will be well over 700,000 by autumn as recruiting continues. The Government's general tabulation, however, does not bring the general figures past last January and even this required a great deal of statistical effort. As of January the armed forces composed 7.4 per cent of the total pool.

**Accomplishments of Farmers**

The agricultural picture, as outlined by the new survey, indicates vividly the problem of the Canadian farmer who is asked to increase his output greatly with a heavy reduction of labor. Thus there were 1,450,000 persons employed in agriculture when the war began. This dropped to 1,220,000 by 1941 and now is down to 1,020,000.

Despite this, through harder work and more efficient efforts, the Canadian farmer has expanded his output beyond all previous records. He has lost nearly a third of his labor to the armed services, to the war industries, and to the general industrial boom of the cities.

The survey shows, as was to be expected, the decline in unemployment which was far from cured when the war began. At that time out of the total pool 3,280,000 persons were listed as not gainfully occupied. This does not mean that they were unemployed for most of them were housewives and many were children at school. Nevertheless, out of this segment of the population it has been possible to recruit a large new working force. The old total of those not gainfully employed has been reduced to 2,239,000.

It is evident, therefore, in this figure and those noted above, that about 1,000,000 Canadians who formerly did not work are busy today in some form of employment.

The effect of the war on education is seen in the figure which discloses 590,000 students over 14 years of age in school in 1941 [no prewar figure is given] and 570,000 at school now. This reduction in students is probably less than most Canadians had expected.

In 1941 there were 100,000 men temporarily unemployed, most of them in the course of transfer from one job to another. Now there are only 40,000. Unemployables now total 544,000 as compared with 659,000 in 1941. Many who thought they could not work are able to do some kind of work now.

These figures, too dull to be generally observed, represent not merely a change in Canadian life but a revolution. They reflect the sudden industrialization of the nation, a vast movement of population out of the country into the industrial cities, and an entirely new pattern in the economic activity of the nation, the future of which is yet but dimly seen.

The next figure shows the number of Canadians gainfully employed. They total 4,462,000, or 51.2 per cent of the pool. This, of course, is the highest proportion of employment in Canadian history and a large gain over the immediate prewar figure of 4,100,000.

In other words, Canada has put about 700,000 men into the fighting services and added to its working force by about 362,000 persons in the last four years, a huge re-organization in the life of some 8,700,000 persons more than 14 years of age.

Breaking down the current figures further, the Government shows that the workers in industry have increased during the war from 2,650,000 to 3,442,000 and now make up 39.5 per cent of the total pool.

In industry directly related to the war effort the working force has grown from nothing in 1939 to 460,000 in 1941, to 1,036,000 in 1943. It now makes up 11.9 per cent of the total pool.

The force employed in what the Government calls "high priority" industries stands at 1,089,000, or 12.5 per cent of the total pool. "Less important employment" absorbs 574,000 persons and "lowest priority" employment 743,000.

**Compulsion Increases**

At the moment the process of re-organization continues. Hammered in Parliament and in the press for bungling its manpower administration, the Government mentions these figures to show the extent of the revolution it has effected already without any large measures of compulsion outside the armed services.

But compulsion is beginning in earnest now. By increasing week by week its definition of non-essential occupations, the government is, in fact, preparing to squeeze out of them men of military age who are unfit for military service.

How many men will be squeezed out of nonessential work and transferred into essential industries is not yet clear. The process is just beginning. That it will be extensive and stressful in an economyl already stretched thin is indicated by a significant but little-noted speech by Arthur MacNamara, Director of Selective Service, to the American Academy of Political Science. He said that in the year ending March 31, next, it was proposed to increase by 160,000 the number of men in the armed services, in agriculture and war production.

Mr. MacNamara was blunt in saying that this would have to be accomplished, in part anyway, by compulsory transfers of men from one occupation to another, and added that if the job offered to an industrial worker was on the farm then "the difficulty arising from the fact that agricultural wages are so much lower than industrial wages will be met by pointing out that each such man will earn at least as much as in the Army."

# *Too Old to Serve? Read On—*

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—Six Britons, barred from battlefront service by age or physical disability, have arrived here to ferry American-built fleet tenders to England.

They and others like them, the group explained in an interview, were helping to keep the Empire's life line intact by manning small ships in the Atlantic.

Heading the group was Admiral the Hon. Sir Herbert Meade-Fetherstonhaugh, veteran of Jutland, Helgoland, and Dogger Bank naval engagements in World War I, and now at 68 holding only a lieutenant's rank in the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve.

Among the sailors were sub Lieut. Conor O'Brien, 63-year-old Irishman who wrote a book about his adventures on a two-year round-the-world trip in a 20-ton boat; Col. (now Boatswain) H. B. Gunn, 63, who got his first commission in the Royal Artillery in the days of Queen Victoria; Lieut. Samuel B. Evitt, R. N. V. R., 66, a London utility company engineer in prewar days.

The youngster in the group was Sir Richard White, 33, former Captain in the yeomanry but invalided out at the beginning of the war because of a stomach ailment. He said he found his mates "very understanding" about his youth.

The men in the Ferry Service, the Admiral explained, were giving up their leisure and civilian jobs to relieve younger men for the fighting service.

The Admiral, whose decorations include the Grand Cross, Victoria Order, Commander of the Bath and Distinguished Service Order, said "we all take turns" at peeling potatoes.

## Postwar Goods Delivery Plan Author Out of OPA

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Rolf Nugent, author of a plan to get Americans to buy now for postwar delivery as a means of fighting inflation, has resigned as director of the Credit Policy Office of the Office of Price Administration.

OPA said today that Mr. Nugent has been succeeded by Francis A. Bonner, who has been a member of the Credit Policy Staff Office since April, 1942. Mr. Bonner is on leave of absence from Blair, Bonner & Company, Chicago investment banking firm.

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SEVENTY-FOUR YEARS OF LEADERSHIP. FOUNDED IN 1869

# Hitler-Mussolini Confer in Northern Italy

*Continued from Page 1*

manded by Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle under the American Commander in Chief of the Northwest African Air Force, Lieut. Gen. Carl Spaatz.

The Tactical Air Force, which joins with the Strategic Air Force on suitable missions and pays particular attention to co-operation with troops in the field by blasting enemy positions and communications in the rear of the battle zone is an extremely international affair

It comprise American-built Bostons flown by Britons and Americans, American Baltimores operated by Britons and South Africans, American Mitchells flown by Britons, British Spitfires flown by Britons and Americans, American Kittyhawks piloted by South Africans, New Zealanders and Australians, and American Mustang fighter-bombers flown by Americans.

**Coastal Command's Make-up**

The Coastal Command, which has turned from a mainly defensive to a largely offensive role since the Axis has been flung out of North Africa, brings into play British torpedo-carrying Beaufighters flown by Britons—a plane which as a night fighter has done more than any other to negative Axis night-raiding efforts—American Marauders, long-range American reconnaissance planes flown by Britons, American Hudsons, which with the British carry out antisubmarine patrols, American P-38 Lightnings flown by Americans, Spitfires flown by both Britons and Americans, and American P-40 Warhawks flown by the French.

Wellingtons also work with the Coastal Command by day, carrying torpedoes.

**All-Negro Squadron**

Added to these Northwest African Air Forces are American-built and American-flown Liberators—heavy bombers from the Middle East which co-operate with the Strategic Air Force—and high-speed British-built and British-flown Mosquitoes from Malta, which assist the Tactical Air Force.

An American all-Negro fighter squadron has been operating with success over Sicily as have Spitfires based in Malta, Sicily and North Africa and flown by Americans, South Africans, Canadians, and Australians as well as Britons. Wellington bombers work only at night but medium bombers, such as Mitchells, Marauders, and Baltimores, function both day and night. American-built and American-flown Fortresses do high altitude precision bombing by day. Liberators attack by day, too.

This, then, is the formidable array which has to be faced by the Luftwaffe and Regia Aeronautica that are unmistakably beginning to show signs of strain in this theater of war. The Allies now have sufficient planes available in the Mediterranean region to insure local numerical superiority in any required zone within effective fighter range of North African and Malta bases.

Axis fliers find themselves fighting against odds when they fight at all.

Concentration is the basic art of successful air warfare and, while the United Nations now have acquired it here to an unprecedented degree, the Germans are apparently suffering from attempting to cover too many aerial fronts.

Six other theories are advanced as possible explanations of the German's inadequate performance in this theater ever since the start of the heavy Allied thrusts that led to the overwhelming Axis defeat in Tunisia in May.

They are:

1. That the Nazis are primarily concerned with building a big pool of reserves for the essentially defensive phase of the war in which they expect to be engaged later.

2. That Germany has been retooling and is on the verge of bringing out new and improved models, especially heavy bombers.

**Other Theories**

3. That German airplane production has passed its peak and is now on a steady decline.

4. That crews and trained ground personnel are running short.

5. That supplies of gasoline, oil, and bombs have fallen off as a result of the allies' continuous strategic bombing of Europe.

6. That German generals handling the Luftwaffe have handled it badly and failed to get the best results from it here.

Whatever reason or combination of reasons may be responsible for lessening of German air power in the Mediterranean zone the effect is very unfortunate so far as the Italians are concerned.

## Another Bomber Base For U. S. in Britain

*Recorded by CBS*

LONDON, July 20 — Another "great bomber base" in Britain "has been handed over to the United States Eighth Airforce, the third within two months," said a London radiocast.

"American Army Engineers breaking their own records for speed and construction took only 89 days to clear the land, lay out the runways and taxi strips and make ready for bombers to take off for the continent of Europe," continued the broadcast.

Brig. Gen. C. R. Moore, who made the formal presentation, told the men that they "had made it possible for yet another powerful force of American airmen to add their weight to the offensive against Nazi Europe."

*News, Homemaking, Food*
*Tuesday, Friday*

# Today's Woman

*Fashions, Interior Decoration*
*Wednesday*

## Pictures Keep Toni Frissell On the Move

By Inez Whiteley Foster
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

Getting hold of Toni Frissell long enough for an interview is like trying to catch a grasshopper. You practically have her, when you find she's hopped off to California or Kalamazoo. Miss Frissell, often called America's No. 1 woman fashion photographer, keeps on the move with her camera and has also developed an untiring talent for aiding a multiplicity of wartime organizations.

Waylaid finally at a desk in her New York studio, she had an enthusiastic account to give of the feminine efficiency which she had recently recorded in pictures for the OWI on a visit to major WAC training centers over the country.

As official photographer for the new WAC recruiting activities, Miss Frissell made the trip in a government plane in company with Col. Oveta Culp Hobby and several prominent women writers and she is soon to be off again on further war assignments. These are jobs she especially likes doing. Her pictures tell a story of free America. Even now, there are being dropped over Europe's conquered countries OWI pamphlets in which one of her photographs of a children's party is shown as indisputable evidence that American boys and girls still laugh and are happy.

**Home Brings Her Back**

But, much as she enjoys the adventure of going off to photograph new faces and places, Miss Frissell likes even better to get home again.

Waiting for her are her own two children, nine-year-old Varick and his little sister, Sydney, and her husband, Francis MacNeill Bacon. "Home" also includes a miniature menagerie of animals collected to use in her pictures and the house itself a lovely old pre-Revolutionary Long Island homestead, built in 1689. It has appeared in her photographs as everything from a house on a college campus to a Southern mansion.

"We've gotten accustomed to having lots of odd things around," she smiled. "In one corner of the living room now are two white horses from a merry-go-round which I first intended to use only in photographs. But somehow, sooner or later, all my 'props' seem to end up as family possessions."

"That's how we acquired our Muscovy ducks, a flock of geese, some white peacocks, and assorted dogs, a Shetland pony, a gray goat which the children named 'Annabelle' . . . and 'Rosie.' My husband still laughs about the telegram I sent from New Mexico saying, 'Meet train with Rosie.' Instead of the girl he had expected to see step off, from the baggage car came a young burro!"

**Home Well Organized**

To Toni Frissell, family life is of first importance; and while it is no longer necessary that she personally attend to meal planning and marketing, there are still countless home duties which must be fitted into her busy schedule.

Miss Frissell's professional career started on the stage before her marriage, with a brief bit as a "tree" in a Max Reinhardt theatrical production. Later, she went to work in 1930 as a fashion caption writer for Vogue magazine. She now counts it a happy day when she was discharged; for it was then that the idea came to her of photographing fashions out of doors in their logical settings—an innovation. No one, apparently, had thought of it before.

With an ordinary "Brownie" Miss Frissell practiced snapping city clothes against a background of Manhattan skyscrapers; ski outfits against powdered snow and silver trees; bathing suits against sunlit tropical sands, and farm and garden everyday coveralls against alluring apple blossoms, cloud-sprinkled backgrounds.

Experimenting continually, she developed an eye for blending together naturally both model and landscape and a few months later the first of her published photographs appeared in Vogue for which she has been free lance fashion photographer ever since.

**Gets Wartime Assignments**

Able now to see and compose a picture quickly, Miss Frissell has found this long experience in outdoor fashion photography invaluable preparation for her new work as a wartime camera reporter. Almost three quarters of her time is being devoted to war activities, and her traveling bags are kept ready so she can depart on a moment's notice. Ready, too, are the five cameras she takes on every trip.

As accredited photographer of the American Red Cross, Miss Frissell spent 10 weeks in England last fall, making a pictorial record of army hospitals, Red Cross Service clubs, bomber stations, and clubmobiles. Recording the expressions on the faces of American troops, boys being "briefed" for their first foreign mission, was her most interesting assignment. Her ambition now is to be at the right place at the right time to catch the greatest picture of the war: The faces of conquered peoples when their liberators, the Allied troops, march in.

**These pictures illustrate not only the art of Toni Frissell, the photographer, but also the pride of Toni Frissell, wife and mother, in her family. (Upper left) An engaging shot of Miss Frissell's 9-year-old son, Varick Bacon, taken in sunshine after a snowstorm. (Lower left) Her husband, Francis M. Bacon, also delighting in winter sport. (Upper right) Miss Frissell in her developing room. (Lower right) Their daughter, Sidney, swinging above the dunes on a midsummer's day.**

## War Awakens Women, Says Mrs. Rogers

Public Affairs Series—No. 2

By Jessie Ash Arndt
*Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

The war has done more than any other one thing to educate women to take an interest in public affairs, says Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Representative in Congress from the Fifth District of Massachusetts and a member since 1925. The war has made them keenly aware of their stake in the future, and with that awareness comes a determination to watch developments and do everything they can to protect that future, she believes.

But women are not yet doing enough in the war program, says Mrs. Rogers, adding, "Many more of them will have to take an active part before the war is won." She pointed out the effort being made to discredit the character of the women in uniform, the Wacs in particular, and insisted that women be so alert to the source of such attacks as to render them ineffective.

**Illustrates Her Point**

Mrs. Rogers herself demonstrated the value of a woman's awareness of the trend of events when, in 1933, in a speech on the floor of the House, she was the first member of Congress to attack Hitler's policy of persecution of the minorities. In 1934 she again called attention to his efforts to cast reflection on the morals of certain groups of women in the United States. She also was responsible for barring from this country a group of more than 500 workers who were to have been brought over here from Czechoslovakia to work in the Bata Shoe Factory which was being established in Maryland, supposedly for the employment of Czech refugees, but actually as a means of bringing into the country people the Nazis wanted to use here—men and women from Nazi-dominated territory who could not have gotten away had Hitler not had a purpose in sending them.

Mrs. Rogers throughout her own career in public life has demonstrated the valuable contribution a woman can make through intelligent comprehension of the affairs of state and nation. At the time of World War I she was overseas for six months, serving part of the time with the Red Cross, where she nursed the wounded; part of the time with the Y. W. C. A., and also doing confidential work for the Government. When she became a member of Congress and found an effort was being made to close what was then Camp Devens, in her district, she put up such a protest that the site was retained by the Government. In this war, Fort Devens is one of the important military centers of the country.

**U. S. Kept Abreast**

What she learned through her war service also bore fruit in the measure for which she was responsible in 1926, providing a peacetime subsidy for industries needed for wartime production, enabling them to keep abreast of modern invention in instruments of war and to keep skilled workers—workers whose ability has proven invaluable to the United States since Pearl Harbor in preparing it to meet its enemies.

Mrs. Rogers, who also did rehabilitation work after World War I, introduced the bill providing for the rehabilitation of men returning from the present war—work which is already going forward effectively. "A bill providing for rehabilitation should always go hand in hand with a draft bill," she declared.

The rapid reduction of illiteracy in the United States is another program she believes should be pushed to the utmost and one in which women can be of great service as teachers. There are many physically able men who could render valuable service in the armed forces if they could read and write, she points out.

The experience of women in this war, like her own in World War I, will inevitably awaken them to conditions of which they were not formerly aware, she said. The result will be, she added, that they will continue to be concerned about wages, hours, and working conditions in industry; legislation which increases taxation, farm legislation which affects the goods they buy, and also legislation which affects the relations of our country with other countries. Even if they go back into their homes, they will carry with them a broadened interest in affairs outside the home which inevitably touch it.

**Will Watch Legislation**

"Interest a woman in one piece of legislation, even if she has not done active work for it, and she will continue to watch legislation in general," said Mrs. Rogers, "I have observed this to be true with my constituents."

"I am not pessimistic, as are some about the future," she added. "New inventions, the vast expansion of air commerce and production in aviation, will open new fields of employment although those connected with war production may be closed. I believe also that many women will have had enough factory work after the war and will welcome an opportunity to devote themselves primarily to their homes and families."

## Wartime Hours Don't Down Mrs. White

By Dorothea Kahn
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Do you know what it's like to keep house for a family when the head of the household works from midnight to 8 a. m. in a war industry? I found out recently when I visited some friends living in a small town near one of the big shipbuilding centers of the Far West. The visit left me with a feeling of admiration for the uncomplaining housewives whose particular contribution to the war is to keep home normal under conditions that are exceptional.

Mrs. White, whom I visited, does not think she is doing anything unusual. Probably she isn't. An item published in this newspaper recently stated that there are 65,000 workers in Chicago alone, sleeping days and working nights. Multiply this by all the industrial centers, and you have a considerable army of housewives who are carrying on under strange conditions.

**Dinner At 9 A. M.**

But to return to Mrs. White. She is a lovable, motherly woman who is not letting her husband's increased salary keep her from being thrifty. She gardens industriously, raises chicks, sells eggs, and buys war bonds with what they save. But her days are rather different from what they were when her husband worked daytimes.

She gets up at six. There's nothing unusual about that; she has always risen early. With hungry chicks to be fed, she couldn't stay in bed if she wanted to. By eight o'clock she has done her chores, has found time for Bible study, and has had breakfast.

So far it all sounds quite regular. But at nine in the morning she serves dinner. Well, she doesn't call it that, but Mr. White gets home from work at that time, and for him it's the end of the day and he feels like eating a square meal. Mrs. White has the pork chops ready for him when the Navy Yard bus drops him off in their village, an hour's ride from the city.

**Mixes Chores and Chatter**

It may be morning to Mrs. White, but it's evening to her husband, who has just finished putting in eight exacting hours as foreman on what is commonly known as the "graveyard shift." When he finishes dinner he pushes back his chair, reads his paper, works crossword puzzles, and talks about the day's (night's) work. Mrs. White is trying to get her washing out on the line meanwhile, and does her best to keep up her end of the conversation while she runs the washing machine.

After Mr. White has rested up a bit, and Mrs. White is through with her washing, she broaches the subject of repairing the chicken house. Mr. White gathers up his tools and gets busy, but like most husbands in their leisure hours, he wants his wife to stand by and visit with him while he works. Mrs. White is thinking now of marketing, and after she gets him well started, slips away to the store.

When noon comes, she's hungry, and has lunch. Mr. White doesn't join her, for this is evening for him. However, an hour before he goes to bed, he asks his wife if there isn't something in the refrigerator for a snack. So Mrs. White leaves her cleaning to make a pitcher of lemonade and serve some of her homemade cookies. Then she talks Jim into going to bed. He doesn't like to. It's daytime, and even though he's been on the "graveyard" for three months now, it still seems silly to him to be going to bed while the sun shines and while his wife is working. Besides, it means he must miss his favorite late afternoon and evening radio programs. But he finally submits and turns in.

Now that her husband is sleeping, Mrs. White must keep the house quiet. If a neighbor drops in they speak in low tones. She doesn't turn on the radio nor use the vacuum cleaner in the afternoon. This time she usually spends working in the garden or chicken yard, with some baking and ironing and cleaning sprinkled in between.

**Subdues the Radio**

Late in the afternoon her married daughter, her son-in-law, and their little girl drop in. She invites them to stay for dinner, but reminds them all to be quiet, Dad's sleeping. Five-year-old Betty carelessly turns on the radio and immediately three elders pounce upon her and shut it off.

The guests leave soon after dinner to get Betty to bed in time, and Dad misses their visit entirely. But he must sleep until nine, at least.

At nine the alarm clock goes off. Mr. White, a sound sleeper, doesn't hear it, but Mrs. White sees that he awakens. She turns on the radio. She calls. She bustles about getting breakfast and finally uses her most effective appeal: "If you don't get up right away breakfast will be cold." At that point a sleepy voice says, "I'll be right down," and a few minutes later Jim White is drinking his orange juice.

**Nobody Complains**

Then there's the usual stir about getting off to work. Mrs. White packs her husband's lunch (to be eaten at 4 a. m.) while he finishes dressing, gathers up something to read, and makes for the 10:30 p. m. bus which takes the workers in to the Navy Yard.

Then Mrs. White relaxes. She takes one more look at Fluff, the mother cat, to see if she has her kittens all tucked in warm, locks the back door, and goes up to bed.

She's not complaining. In fact, when she meets Mrs. Shafer, who lives up the road, and talks over housekeeping problems with her, she thinks she has it rather easy. Mrs. Shafer's husband, too, is working on the "graveyard." There are three young children in the Shafer family, two in school and one a toddler. They have to have their meals on schedule, too, a schedule quite different from their dad's. Mrs. Shafer, like Mrs. White, keeps chickens and cultivates a garden to supplement the family income.

You don't hear Mrs. Shafer complain, either. But she, and the thousands of other wives whose husbands are working nights, will be mighty thankful when there's no longer the necessity for midnight to morning labor, just as their husbands will be. Their particular kind of postwar planning begins with the phrase, "When my husband's on the day shift again. . . ."

## Make Pectin and Save Your Jelly!

By Fredrika D. Borchard
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Jelly making, in the average home, used to be a long-drawn-out, hit-or-miss affair. There was an element of mystery about it too, because, as a rule, the jelly made of the cheaper fruits, of crab apples or damson plums or purple grapes, was nice and clear and firm, while the jelly made of the luxury fruits, such as raspberries or apricots or cherries, either wouldn't jell at all, or else had to be cooked so long that the result was poorly colored, sticky, and apt to spoil.

While everyone knew it wasn't a matter of cost, it took a long time to find out that it was a matter of pectin or lack of pectin. After that, of course, pectin was bought and added to the more delicate fruits, and not only did it practically eliminate spoilage, but it saved time and improved flavor, color, and texture. It didn't save so much money, because commercial pectin was expensive but the results justified the expenditure, and the jelly was delicious.

Things are different now. Before we just go out and buy something, we look around and take stock and ask ourselves questions. For instance, "What do we have," we ask, "that we don't need for anything else, but can use to make our jellies jell?" Well, the answer is "orange peels." We usually have a lot of them left over after extracting the morning's orange juice. And if we add them to yesterday's orange peels, and to orange peels that we will get tomorrow, we shall have a great many orange peels indeed. If we use some lemons during the week, we can add those peels too. And we always have water, running clear and cold from the tap. And that, except for a very small amount of lemon juice, is all we need to make a fine quality of pectin that can be used immediately, or preserved for future use.

**Oranges for Pale Color**

Apple pectin is as nearly costless as is orange pectin, and is equally easy to make. It does have a faint tint, however, and is not recommended when a very pale jelly is required—if it ever is required.

For orange pectin, use only the white portion of the orange and lemon peel, using a stainless steel knife to remove the rind. Run the white peel through a food chopper, and for each half pound of the resultant pulp add a pint of cold water and four tablespoons of lemon juice, and allow to stand for an hour. Add two and one half pints more of cold water, allow to stand for another hour, bring to a boil, and boil rapidly (uncovered) for 15 minutes. Let cool, and when quite cold press juice through flannel bag or through four thicknesses of cheesecloth. The pectin is then ready for immediate use, or it can be canned or processed and kept for future use. Any orange or lemon peel may be used. However, the thick rough-skinned fruit has a greater proportion of white inner peel, and therefore yields a greater proportion of pectin per lemon or orange.

**Apples Useful Too**

For the apple pectin, use any apple peels available except those from summer apples, as the latter have a very small pectin content. Add the cores too, as well as any culls or surface blemished fruit or sound bits cut from partially spoiled fruit. To every two pounds of peel add two and one quarter pints of cold water. Bring to a rapid boil in a large pan, cover, and boil hard for 20 minutes. Strain through a flannel bag or through several thicknesses of cheesecloth. Add another two pints of cold water and one quarter cup lemon juice to the pulp and reboil for 20 minutes. Mix the two extractions, and boil them rapidly in a large pan or kettle until the liquid is reduced to approximately one and one half cups of concentrated pectin (30-40 minutes).

If the pectin is not wanted at once it should be poured immediately into hot sterilized glasses, sealed, cooled, and stored in a cool dark place.

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## Flying Fortress 'Short Stride' Returns With Raft on Its Tail

AN EIGHTH USAAF BOMBER STATION, SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, July 19 (AP)—Written off as lost in a bombing raid over Europe, Flying Fortress, "Short Stride," turned up over its home base more than 15 minutes late, a rubber life raft flapping from its right rudder, half of the ship torn away by its own bomb load, one engine damaged and a propeller knocking badly.

As the Fortress was fighting its way through some 200 German fighters near the coast of Germany, a freak hit damaged a door behind which one of the rubber life rafts was kept. The raft was thrown out and wrapped itself around the rudder.

The plane flipped over on its back, roared down in an almost verticle dive. At 11,000 feet, its pilot, Lieut. E. H. Shelton of Plainview, Texas, managed by terrific pulls on the rudder to bring it out. But the strain was too much for the bomb load which broke loose, hit the top of the plane and crashed back with such force that it burst through the steel bomb bay—something that wasn't believed possible.

**Fortress Proves Tough**

Everyone on the ship thought that it had broken in two, but it held together. Hardly had it been righted, however, when it slid over into another dive. After men, ammunition boxes, belts and equipment had been flung about the ship, it was finally brought under control again.

With the Fortress barely manageable, Sergeant J. O. Miles of Liberty, Mo., Waist Gunner, tried to shoot the raft off the rudder, but it stuck tightly, nor could the crew budge it by reaching out the hatch with a rod.

A propeller began knocking so badly that Lieutenant Shelton had difficulty in holding the controls, but the ship flew on toward England and its home base. The pilot was unable to cut his engines because of the weight on the tail and landed full speed.

**A Whirlwind Finish**

As the wheels touched the ground, the loose propeller came off and slashed three-fourths of the way through the fuselage, almost cutting the plane in half. Bruised and battered, the crew piled out to find their rubber raft still intact on the rudder, with its pockets full of sardines, concentrated foods, chocolate, and even the oars still there.

Fellow squadron members who had already reported the ship missing and probably lost rushed out to greet their companions. This field has seen many damaged planes return, but "Short Stride" was given the No. 1 place in the saga of Flying Fortresses.

The plane was named for the wife of Co-pilot R. W. Collette of Hudson, Mass. During training days in the States, Lieutenant Shelton gave her that nickname because when Lieutenant Shelton, who is a long-legged Texan, went walking with the Collettes, Mrs. Collette, who isn't very tall, had a difficult time keeping up.

This Fortress was "Short Stride, 2nd," the first one having been shot up so badly it was turned in for salvage. Now there will have to be a "Short Stride, 3rd," because only parts of this ship can be salvaged.

## U. S. Officer Runs Sicilian Town

TORONTO, July 20 (AP) — The story of a youthful U. S. officer who is running a Sicilian town of 20,000 persons with the assistance of a U. S. paratrooper was told in a dispatch received here July 17 from Peter Stursberg, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation war correspondent in Sicily.

The officer is Lieut. Charles Papalardo of New York, who landed on Sicily with a British unit and soon found himself administering the captured town—which was not named—because he spoke Sicilian, his parents having come from the Catania region. The assistant is Private Hank Lokowsky, who was dropped in the wrong place by his plane when he came over Sicily with the paratroopers.

Mr. Stursberg said Lieutenant Papalardo was concerned in case the paratroopers wanted Private Lokowsky back, which would leave him to carry on alone in the town where his chief problem is to feed the population.

Lieutenant Papalardo has also enlisted the assistance of the local police and wherever he goes there is one of the force at his shoulder.

Mr. Stursberg said he and Flying Officer Bob Francis of Vancouver, former member of the editorial staff of the Canadian Press at Ottawa and now a public relations officer with the RCAF, visited the town together.

"We had supper with the lieutenant and the paratrooper," said Mr. Stursberg. "Supper was a three-course meal consisting of macaroni, cucumber salad and fried potatoes—and that was the best meal the town's resources could muster for the commandante."

## Fleming Calls for Planning

ATLANTA, Ga., July 20 (AP)—Maj. Gen Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, told the Georgia Engineering Society July 18 that "precious little" had been done in preparation for public construction to provide employment after victory.

He said this is true both on the part of the Federal Government and the states and cities, adding, "There are plenty of ideas floating around, plenty of pictures and idle fancies—you can't build on idle fancies. You've got to have working drawings—you've got to know where, when, how big, how much."

He said "this advance planning costs some money, but not as much as the depression. It is relatively little compared to the total construction cost. . . .

"Perhaps there was some excuse for that depression. But there will be no excuse if we go through another one. By this time we should have learned our lesson—the lesson that in time of prosperity we must plan for adversity."

General Fleming said that there would be no public construction after the war if no plans are drawn up before that time.

## Postwar Trade Plan Offered

LONDON, July 20 (AP)—A plan for postwar international trade, said by its bankers to be designed to insure full consumption of the world's principal export goods and raise the living standards of all countries, was offered to the public yesterday at a luncheon attended by many of Great Britain's labor and industrial leaders.

Sir Edgar R. Jones, Welsh-born lawyer and businessman has fathered the plan, which he calls a world trade alliance built on the premise that a flourishing trade among the nations after the war is essential to prosperity, and that the best way to accomplish that is by expansion of consumption rather than curtailment of production.

The "World Trade Alliance" as explained by Viscount Davidson, speaking for industry; Mr. John Brown, General Secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, speaking for trade unionists, and by Sir Edgar, has these three primary aims:

1. Full consumption of the output of the world's principal export industries.
2. Price stability for the major products of international commerce.
3. An increased demand for the products of all nations.
4. A high level of employment and better living standards for all nations.

To accomplish these aims the World Trade Alliance Association proposes that the Governments of the United Nations bring together the leaders in the major products of world trade to draw up a series of international agreements.

Sir Edgar said that each country would be required to balance as near as possible its export-import trade. To encourage this he proposed the establishment of a central clearing bureau to supervise the operations of international product committees.

## They Glided Across Atlantic

DORVAL, Quebec, July 20 (CP)—The men who made history July 4 by flying a sky train—a glider towed by another plane—across the North Atlantic to Britain have arrived back here and unanimously pronounced the experiment "a complete success in every aspect."

Squadron Leader R. G. Seys of the RAF, pilot of the glider which was towed by a twin-engined Dakota said the trip was "simply an experiment that was successful, but I and the others here will not speculate on what new avenues the flight may open up in air transport."

With him as he spoke of the trip were Wing Commander H. Furner, engineering officer of the Atlantic group of the RAF Transport Command, who rode in the tow plane, Squadron Leader F. M. Gobeil of Ottawa co-pilot of the glider, Flight Lieut. W. S. Longhurst of Toronto, pilot of the tow plane, and Flight Lieut. Charlie Thomson of Stratford, Nova Scotia, co-pilot and navigator of the tow plane.

Squadron Leader Seys is the son-in-law of Sir Frederick Bowhill, chief in command of the Transport Command, who conceived the idea of sky trains flying the Atlantic.

On the 3,500-mile experimental trip which was made in 28 hours, the glider carried 1½ tons of freight, including airplane parts for Russia.

"We didn't want to find out whether we could carry freight across the Atlantic in gliders," Squadron Leader Seys said, "because there are lots of other ways of doing that. We did want to find out whether a laden glider could make such a trip. We found out that it could be done and that it could be done through rain, snow, sleet, and hail, because we struck all that kind of weather on the way over."

Squadron Leader Gobeil said the worst weather was struck after the train left the Dorval airport and was still over Canadian soil. "We ran into snow and sleet and later into a thunder storm. We climbed to 13,000 feet in an attempt to top the weather, but when we couldn't do it, we went down and flew through it."

### Library Ordered Burned

The great library of Alexandria was burned in 640 by Amrou, on the orders of the Caliph Omar.

# British Schools: Better Future Ahead

By Peter Lyne
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, July 20—Britain's plan for completely recasting its educational system, announced over the week end, ranks as one of the biggest steps forward this country has made toward a better future.

It is regarded as appropriate that Education Minister Richard A. Butler should have taken the lead among the ministers responsible for the planning of Britain's future. For as Prime Minister Churchill and other speakers have pointed out, education will be the very foundation of the future democracy.

Here, then, are Britain's plans for recasting its school setup.

They will be discussed shortly in Parliament and legislative approval is expected in the fall. They constitute a four-year plan which will put an additional £67,000,000 on to the cost of education spread over a four-year period after the war on top of a normal education cost now running at about £70,000,000 annually.

**What Proposals Provide**

The proposals provide:

1. Complete recasting of the statutory system of public education with elimination of the old terms "elementary" and "higher" which are especially associated with Britain's class-conscious educational era. The main stages in the future will be "primary," and "further."

2. The school-leaving age will be raised after the war from 14 to 16. Only a shortage of teachers and school buildings prevents the Government from raising the age to 16 at once.

3. Complete reorganization of present elementary schools will provide education until the age of 11. Secondary schools will be divided into three types—grammar for the more academically inclined, modern for general education, and technical. Local authorities will have power to institute boarding schools.

4. Religious instruction is laid down as an essential element of the education of the future.

5. Denominational schools, which are finding the financial situation increasingly difficult, will get more state aid but will have to submit to more state supervision. So will other private schools.

6. Part-time education at young peoples' colleges is to be compulsory up to the age of 18.

7. Schemes for the extension of medical service in schools, for the recruitment of teachers, for revision of examination curricula, for improvement of buildings, and extension of university openings are included.

**Public Schools in Doubt**

Does this represent a national plan? Will it help end class consciousness in Britain? What is to happen to the so-called public schools?

The Butler plan marks a considerable step toward a national educational system. But it leaves unsettled the question of public schools which are the subject of an investigation now going on under Lord Fleming.

On the other hand the Butler plan aims to get the hitherto watertight classes mixed up by providing the needier section of the community with some boarding schools of its own and by opening more doors to the ancient public schools and universities.

There are two main problems in reforming British education. First is to improve the standard of public, or free, education which is well below the American standard in the opinion of observers in both countries.

The Butler report suggests that the Government has a promising start for the immediate postwar period. General acceptance of the proposals is anticipated because they have been built up on discussions with a wide cross section of the British people such as parents, teachers, local educational authorities, and private school interests.

**Laborites Back Systems**

But how the public schools controversy will be settled is more difficult to foresee. The Government's education bill makes no move to abolish the much-abused but also much-praised public schools such as Eton, Harrow, or Rugby. In fact, the current lively debate in the correspondence columns of the Times of London has brought a deputation of labor Members of Parliament into the open in strong support of the public school system.

Some Britons have seized on this as conclusive evidence that public schools must go on forever. Others, especially some who have been educated at the public schools, remember that one thing they were taught to do was to be polite to labor Members of Parliament. Therefore, they feel no surprise that public school boys were friendly to laborites. They feel that the change of heart of the laborites does not necessarily mean much.

In the meantime, British public schools provide a high standard of education—one of the highest in the world. The job ahead of Britain is to upgrade the other schools rather than to downgrade the public schools.

## 'Talking Books' For British Blind

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

London

"Talking books" for the sightless are to be purchased in the United States with a donation of $5,000 from the British War Relief Society of America.

These "talking books" are gramophone recordings of novels, biographies, travel books, detective stories, etc. Each record is very finely grooved and runs for about 25 minutes. The National Institute for the Blind which already has a library of some 430 "talking books" will be responsible for the selection of the American recordings, and together with St. Dunstan's will take care of their distribution.

## Church Schools

*By Religious News Service*

LONDON, July 20—Far-reaching proposals affecting religious teaching in day schools are outlined in a White Paper issued by the British Government in connection with the proposed new education bill which has been the subject of constant debate in church circles in recent months.

Outlining the Government's plans for religious education, the White Paper declares that the school day, in all primary and secondary schools, will begin with a "corporate" act of worship and that full provision will be made for the religious instruction of pupils.

This is the practice in the majority of British schools, it is pointed out, but under terms of the Government's proposals, the custom will receive statutory sanction and will become universal. However, parents will be permitted, if they choose, to withdraw their children from religious observances or instructions.

Religious instruction will be of two kinds, the White Paper says. It will consist, first, of instruction according to agreed syllabuses approved by the churches and by local authorities and teachers in the districts concerned, and, second, of denominational instruction given in church schools retaining a measure of financial responsibility.

The denominational, or church schools, will be required to bring their premises up to prescribed standards. If they cannot pay half the cost of necessary improvements, local education authorities will become responsible.

# Canadians' Role in Invasion Highly Praised by Churchill

LONDON, July 20 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that despite some possible security objections Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had agreed to a Canadian request that official reference would be made to the Canadian forces taking part in the invasion of Sicily.

Since then, Mr. Churchill said, "the fullest tribute has been paid in all public statements here and elsewhere to the valiant and successful part the Canadian 1st Division is taking in this enterprise."

The Prime Minister replied to a question by Mr. F. C. R. Douglas, Laborite, who asked "whether his attention has been drawn to the statement by Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada on the lack of recognition of the part played by Canadian troops in the Sicilian operations."

Mr. Churchill said he had had a "very agreeable exchange of telegrams" with the Canadian Prime Minister on the subject "and the misunderstanding for which no one is to blame can now be regarded as closed." He paid tribute to "the rest of the powerful Canadian Army in this country who for more than three years have guarded the center of the Empire from invasion."

[Prime Minister King announced in Ottawa last week that he had appealed to President Roosevelt to make sure that Canadians were to be mentioned in the early communiqués on the Sicilian landing.

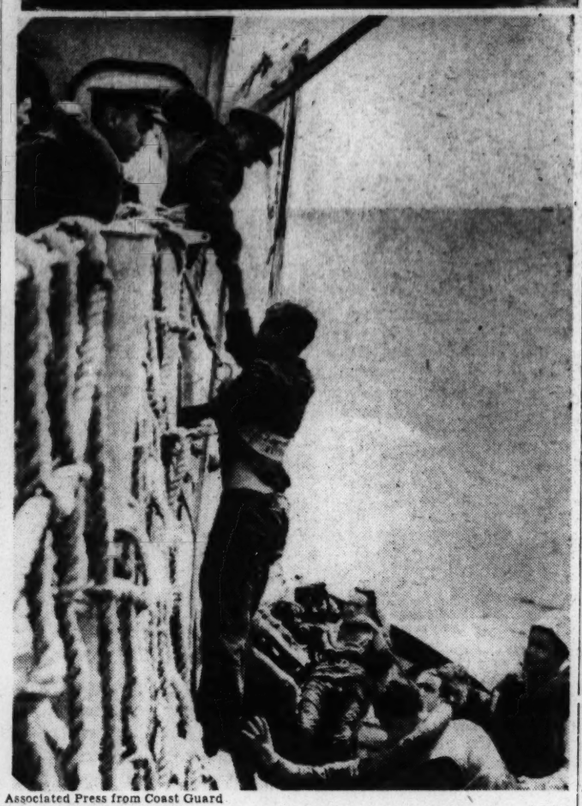
Mr. Roosevelt agreed and the first communiqué from General Eisenhower's headquarters on the morning of July 10 shortly after the invasion began made it clear that troops of three countries, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, had debarked on Sicily's beaches.]

## German Dream Ends, Sorel Workers Told

SOREL, Quebec, July 20 (CP)—Gen. Henri Giraud told workers of Sorel Industries here that "Germany's dream is at an end. Today we are victorious in Sicily and tomorrow it will be the turn of the European continent."

Pausing in an inspection of the plant where 25-pounder guns are built after a trip from Montreal, the joint chairman of the French Committee of Liberation also told a large group of workers, men and women, that one of the first steps of the United Nations after the war should be the establishment of a social security program for the benefit of the working classes.

## *No Wonder He Grins*



Associated Press from Coast Guard

**Coast Guard Cutter Rescues Nazi Sub Crew**

**Top: Here he is, a modern "Superman" happy at being rescued from a cold ocean by members of the Coast Guard Cutter that sank his submarine when it attacked a convoy. He still wears the artificial lung that brought him to the surface. Bottom: More of the crew of the same Nazi U-boat being picked up by the cutter's lifeboat. Man in the bow was wounded in the attack.**

# New High Level in Nutrition Promised Peoples of Europe

**WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—L. B. Pearson, Minister Counsellor of the Canadian Legation here, today was chosen permanent Chairman of the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture.**

**The Commission, representing 44 countries, was formally organized today to draft plans for a postwar world freed from hunger.**

**It was recommended by the recent United Nations Food Conference.**

**Pavel I. Tchegula of the Soviet Union and Tsou Ting wen of China were named Vice-Chairmen.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, July 20—A message of encouragement to Europe's hungry millions has come from a conference on postwar food problems staged here by the London International Assembly—an unofficial organization of representatives of the United Nations who meet to probe reconstruction problems.

Great Britain's war dietary specialist, Sir John Orr, who has made Britain in general a better nourished nation on its wartime diet than it ever was in peacetime, used yesterday's meeting of the Assembly to tell Europe that their nutrition will be brought up to a new high level in accordance with decisions reached by the United Nations at Hot Springs, Va.

Sir John told how an increase of inches in the stature of Europe's children would be achieved on the basis of feeding standards agreed on at Hot Springs, where United Nations representatives undertook to co-operate to bring about a new adequate standard of nutrition in every part of the world.

He spoke with the authority of a man whose wartime nutrition policy has been followed by 13 to 14-year-old schoolchildren in poor families of Glasgow who are on an average one half to three quarters of an inch taller than their counterparts before the war.

That was the message to Europe from a man with practical experience in Britain to support him. Next to food now for Europe, it constitutes the best news for which hungry Europe can hope. And there are forces at work here in Britain to persaude the Britsh Government to change its view on the practicability of relaxing at once the food blockade of Europe. Besides bringing about a great change in health and happiness of the world, Sir John said, Hot Springs nutritional plans will provide "a great revolution in internatonal politics."

On the same Assembly platform Britain's Foreign Undersecretary, Mr. Richard Law, renewed tribute to achievements at Hot Springs. He described the American conference as the birth of the United Nations because of the way greater and smaller powers worked together.

Mr. Law said the future of civilization will depend on a still wider issue, namely, whether or not nations are going to be able to fit their national societies into a wider international society and whether the nations can preserve within this wider society their own individuality and national characteristics.

## Seamen Held by Nazis To Get Athletic Equipment

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—American merchant seamen in German prison camps will get a chance to play the games they enjoy.

Douglas P. Falcooner, National Executive Director of the United Seamen's Service, declares that a request for athletic equipment had been received from 60 seamen in prison camps. On the first ship available will go baseball and softball equipment, footballs, volley balls and sets of horseshoes.

# Triple Significance Seen in Rome Raid

By Joseph G. Harrison
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East*

CAIRO, July 20—The air raid on Rome is seen here as having at least three fold significance outside of the very real damage done to some of Italy's most important facilities.

First it demonstrates again the extent to which the Peninsula is open to air attacks from planes operating from an immense number of bases, stretching along the thousand-mile African front.

Second it shows that the Allies who have been concentrating attacks against facilites nearer Sicily now feel it is time to extend the range of attacks.

The raids are expected to have an important psychological effect on the Italian people, many of whom apparently believed Rome wouldn't be attacked. This destroys the last possible illusion that the Allies won't throw in every bit of hitting power to end Italy's part in the war as quickly as possible. It re-emphasizes the statement from President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill that Italy's only chance for safety lies in immediate surrender.

**Apt Moment**

It is also pointed out that the Rome raid may have been made at what is considered a particularly apt moment—in the period which lies between the strain of the Sicilian invasion and the strain of a probably imminent attack upon the Italian mainland. In any event observers here predict the attack will complicate the already disheartening task of Fascist officials as all information here emphasizes care was exercised to make sure no bombs were dropped upon the world famous historical and religious sites in and around the Italian Capital.

Dropping of nearly 350 tons of bombs upon so limited a target as the Littoria marshaling yards must have caused extraordinary damage and this fact is confirmed by reports of returning pilots who said all parts of the target were heavily smashed.

**"Rome Really Burning Today"**

Bombers from the Mideast found many targets already gutted by fires left by the first wave of attacking Flying Fortresses coming from North Africa. As one pilot stated when our section left the targets which had been assigned to us "Rome really was burning today."

The exactness with which the raid was executed was shown by the fact that when the first of the Liberators appeared over the target they saw the last of the Flying Fortresses, which had come from North Africa, returning to Tunisia. This perfect timing heightened the effect of the raid since it forced the Italian fire squads on the ground to keep under cover instead of extinguishing fires started by the first group.

The Liberator boys said their predecessors had started fires which enveloped targets and sent a pall of smoke billowing over the city. Despite the size of the raid, however, pilots said that not a single bomb could be seen to have been dropped in "forbidden" areas.

It is hoped here that the raid will result in a declaration of Rome as an open city, although it is recognized that certain practical difficulties, such as the city's importance as a railroad center, may make this unlikely. Thus the choice at the moment is seen as lying between the Italians' natural desire to spare their most precious urban possessions and military considerations of the first order. It is hoped here that the final decision in this matter will be made by Italians and not by Germans.

It is stated officially here that the purpose of the 2,000-mile round-trip raid was to completely sever the important supply line running through the city, thus making it difficult, if not impossible, for military reinforcements to reach troops now in the south.

## Kaiser Launchings To Honor Halifax

PORTLAND, Ore., July 20 (AP)—Henry J. Kaiser's bustling shipyards, which can stir up a launching on a moment's notice whenever distinguished company drops in, arranged to float three new vessels today in honor of Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, and his lady.

One of them, a vest-pocket aircraft carrier built at Kaiser's Vancouver, Washington, yard, was to be named the Natoma Bay by Viscountess Halifax.

Lord Halifax showed great interest in the carrier, one of a new type recently appraised by the Navy as highly successful in convoy escort work.

The Ambassador remarked that such new weapons contributed importantly toward cracking the Axis submarine offensive in May, when 30 U-boats officially were reported sunk in the Atlantic.

"I fancy that when the histories are written the anti-submarine battle of May will take its place among the decisive battles of this war," he said.

The other ships to be launched were a Liberty Freighter and a 16,500-ton tanker.

## Turkey Reported Getting Nazi Goods

LONDON, July 20 (AP)—The German-controlled Paris Radio reported today that Germany recently had delivered to Turkey 15 railway locomotives and 150 trucks under terms of a trade agreement between the two countries.

A similar delivery will be made within a few days, said the radiocast, which was recorded by the Associated Press. It also reported that 4,000 tons of machinery and 10,000 tons of other products—including chemicals—recently had been shipped to Turkey from Germany.

## De Gaulle Replies To Stalin's Message

LONDON, July 20 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, replying in behalf of the French Committee on National Liberation to Joseph Stalin's Bastille Day message, declared today:

"Inspired by the same ideal of the struggle against the enslaver, the Soviet people and the French people will come out of this war with a new basis for mutual understanding and upholding of the traditional friendship which unites both of our great countries."

The message was announced by the Moscow Radio and recorded here by the Soviet monitor.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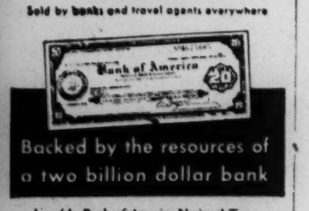

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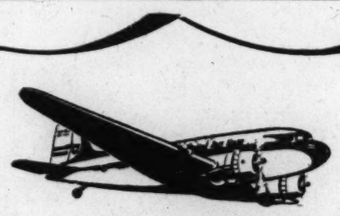

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# The Home Forum



## Leading and Following

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

LEADING implies following, and the test of a good leader is his genuine humility, evidenced in working for the good of others rather than for personal aggrandizement, place, or power. The exaltation of self is indicative of weakness rather than of strength, and is not characteristic of the truly great leader. In the words of the Master (Luke 14:11), **"Whosoever exalteth himself shall be abased; and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted."**

Few of his time considered Christ Jesus great, probably only his immediate disciples and those whom he healed as he carried his message through the hills of Judea and along the shores of Galilee. Certainly those who were restored to health through his ministration, released from sin, or given back their loved ones from death must have looked on him as a great man. He was their teacher, and they followed him, although they were slow in recognizing that his greatness lay not in any personal power or strength, but in his conscious reflection of divine Mind. In a number of instances in the New Testament we find evidence of his patient effort to make them understand what was behind the power manifested in his mighty works. For instance, he said (John 5:19), **"The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise."**

* * *

The Apostle Paul, himself a follower of the Master and a great missionary in spreading the gospel of Christianity throughout the known world of his time, wrote to the Ephesians (5:1, 2), **"Be ye followers of God as dear children; and walk in love as Christ hath also loved us."** This is an admonition consciously to reflect God in daily living. In other words, the true man is the son of God, the reflection of infinite Spirit, the witness of Truth; and harmony is demonstrated in human experience in proportion to the recognition of this great fact.

Jesus recognized the unimpeachable perfection of God and man, and this recognition, or conscious admission, enabled him to heal the sick. In the words of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 476): **"Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick. Thus Jesus taught that the kingdom of God is intact, universal, and that man is pure and holy."**

There is need today for humble followers of good, for those who are awake to the necessity of freeing themselves and others from the bondage of materialism and its effects—greed, war, unrest, intemperance, disease, sin, despair, and the like. The demand of the times is for constructive thinkers. The great need of the hour is to understand God, to know Him as divine Mind, Life, Truth, and Love, and to admit without qualification that man is His likeness. Understanding God, we know how to commune with Him and thus appropriate the ideas necessary for orderly progress. Right acts are inseparable from right thoughts. Progress need not be prefaced by disaster, and will not be when men follow good and walk in love. The way of divine Love is unlabored progress, freedom, joy.

* * *

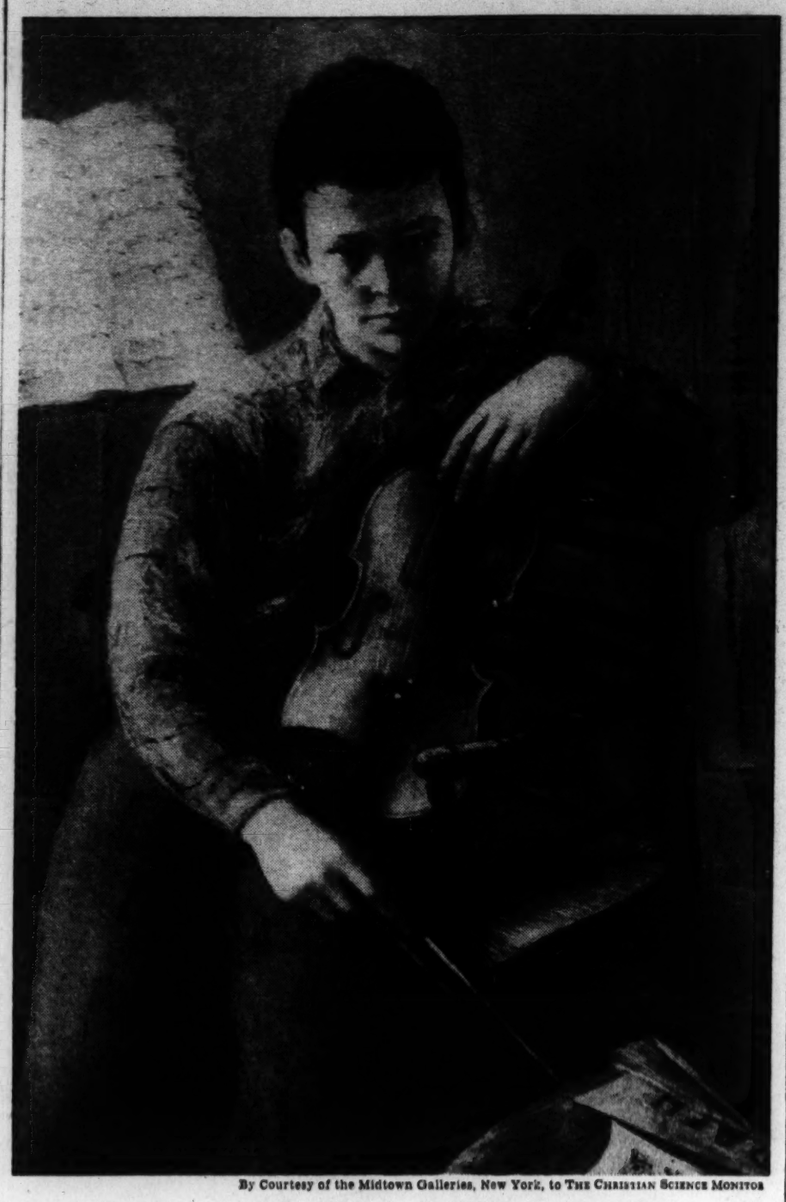
An essential point to remember is that we must follow Principle and not person. Mrs. Eddy emphasizes this point in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 282), saying, **"Remember, it is personality, and the sense of personality in God or in man, that limits man."** Divine Love does not limit nor obstruct. The use of spiritual qualities in daily life frees us from limitation of every kind, whether it be limited health, ability, happiness, supply, or freedom. The earnest student of Christian Science learns to know God, and man. He frees himself from limitation and helps others. He gives alert and intelligent service, making a good soldier, an honest businessman, an efficient teacher, a loving homemaker. He is a spiritual listener, having his thought and conversation centered on spiritual things.

* * *

One whose ear is attuned to the voices of nature can hear the call of a bird sounding even above the confusion of traffic. Spiritual thinkers discern right ideas despite the clamor of material sense, with its claim of minds many. There is a right idea to meet every human need, and we can know what to do under every circumstance—how to think clearly and act effectively.

The call is for "doers of the word," for men who are intent on doing good, and who seek no personal glory. Evil's menace to the harmony of mankind must be challenged and effectively rebuked. Thus will the joyous amenities of infinite Spirit be seen as the realities of life.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]



By Courtesy of the Midtown Galleries, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"NOEL WITH VIOLIN": *A Painting by Gladys Rockmore Davis*

GLADYS ROCKMORE DAVIS is not only an artist of note but she is as well, as she will eagerly tell you, the mother of two budding young artists. Noel, the elder brother of young Deborah, is here shown in a sensitive and revealing portrait. There is a subjective quality, an almost brooding pensiveness and appealing boyishness about Noel. His mother has chosen to depict him in a dreamy, thoughtful mood with violin and bow in hand and his music about him, but she has not neglected to show him as a real boy with his tousled hair, his rough sweater, and casual clothes.

Noel, like his sister, is versatile in artistic lines and spends a good deal of time painting and drawing his friends or whatever is of interest at the moment. This is hardly surprising, since both mother and father are industrious and productive artists.

Mrs. Davis has achieved considerable recognition for her paintings of children, and for her flower and figure pieces. All of them are painted in a rich warm palette with a certain romantic and dreamy appeal. Luminous reds, greens, and blues, predominating in a gently rhythmic composition, have a softness and mellowness which is thoroughly feminine. A delight in her children and others, in charming objects and glowing flowers, suggests the influence of Renoir's painting and subject matter. Her work, nevertheless, is highly original, and she may well be called one of the leading women painters in America today.

B. T.

## Conduire et Suivre

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

POUR COMMANDER, il faut savoir obéir, et le bon conducteur se reconnaît à son humilité sincère: il travaille pour le bien-d'autrui et non pas en vue d'avantages personnels, d'une place ou d'un pouvoir qu'il ambitionne. L'exaltation du moi indique la faiblesse plutôt que la force; ce n'est point la caractéristique des grands hommes ou des vrais chefs. Comme l'a dit le Maître (Luc 14:11): "Quiconque s'élève sera abaissé, et quiconque s'abaisse sera élevé."

En général, les contemporains du Christ Jésus ne reconnaissaient pas sa grandeur: les seuls qui s'en rendissent compte étaient probablement, outre ses disciples immédiats, ceux qu'il guérissait lorsque au cours de sa mission, il parcourait la Judée montueuse ou revenait en Galilée, sur les rives du lac de Génézareth. Sans doute les personnes qui grâce à lui recouvraient la santé, étaient affranchies du péché ou voyaient revivre un fils, une fille, un frère bien-aimés, pensaient que Jésus était un grand homme. Elles écoutaient ses enseignements, elles le suivaient, quoiqu'elles fussent lentes à reconnaître ce qui faisait sa grandeur — non pas un pouvoir, une force personnels, mais la réflexion consciente de l'Entendement divin. Bien des passages du Nouveau Testament montrent avec quelle patience le Maître s'efforçait de faire comprendre la source du pouvoir qui se manifestait dans ses œuvres sans égales. Par exemple, il déclara (Jean 5:9): "Le Fils ne peut rien faire de lui-même; il ne fait que ce qu'il voit faire au Père; car tout ce que le Père fait, le Fils aussi le fait pareillement."

* * *

L'apôtre Paul, qui suivit le Maître et fut un grand missionnaire, répandant jusque dans des régions lointaines l'Évangile du christianisme, écrivait aux Éphésiens (5:1, 2): "Devenez donc imitateurs de Dieu, comme des enfants bien-aimés; et appliquez-vous à l'amour, à l'exemple du Christ, qui vous a aimés." Cette exhortation nous invite à refléter consciemment Dieu dans la vie journalière. En d'autres termes, l'homme véritable est le fils de Dieu, la réflexion de l'Esprit infini, le témoin de la Vérité; et dans la mesure où l'on reconnaît ce fait capital, on démontre l'harmonie même sur le plan humain.

Jésus reconnaissait l'inaltérable perfection de Dieu et de l'homme, et la conscience de cette vérité le mettait à même de guérir les malades. Comme l'explique, dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures* (p. 476), Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne: "Jésus voyait dans la Science l'homme parfait, qui lui apparaissait là où l'homme mortel pécheur apparaît aux mortels. Dans cet homme parfait le Sauveur voyait la ressemblance même de Dieu, et cette vue correcte de l'homme guérissait les malades. Ainsi Jésus enseignait que le royaume de Dieu est intact, universel, et que l'homme est pur et saint."

Ce qu'il faut aujourd'hui, ce sont des disciples qui suivent humblement le bien, qui comprennent qu'à l'égard du matérialisme et de ses effets — rapacité, guerre, troubles, intempérance, maladie, péché, désespoir — une seule attitude est normale: on doit s'en affranchir et libérer ses semblables. Notre époque exige des penseurs constructifs. Il importe avant tout de comprendre Dieu, de savoir qu'Il est Vie, Vérité, Amour, Entendement divin, et d'admettre sans réserve que l'homme est Sa ressemblance. Connaissant la nature de Dieu, l'on peut communier avec Lui et s'approprier les idées nécessaires aux progrès méthodiques. L'action juste est inséparable des pensées justes. Aucune loi n'exige que les progrès soient précédés de malheurs; et cela n'arrivera plus lorsque les hommes suivront le bien et marcheront dans l'amour. La voie de l'Amour divin, ce sont les progrès harmonieux, la joie, la liberté.

* * *

Un point essentiel et dont il faut se souvenir, c'est qu'on doit suivre le Principe et non la personne. Mrs. Eddy appuie là-dessus dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 282), où elle écrit: "Rappelez-vous que ce qui limite les hommes, c'est la personnalité, le sens de personalité chez Dieu ou chez l'homme." Les limites ou les obstacles ne viennent jamais de l'Amour divin. La mise en pratique des qualités spirituelles dans la vie journalière nous affranchit des diverses limitations touchant la santé, les aptitudes, le bonheur, les ressources, la liberté. Quiconque étudie sincèrement la Science Chrétienne apprend à connaître Dieu et l'homme. Il se libère des entraves, il vient en aide à son prochain. Il se montre alerte et travaille d'une manière intelligente; c'est un bon soldat, un commerçant honnête, un professeur capable, un homme plein d'affection pour sa famille. Il écoute les directions spirituelles; ses pensées, sa conversation gravitent autour des choses de l'Esprit.

* * *

Une oreille attentive aux voix de la nature peut percevoir, à travers le fracas de la rue, le cri d'un petit oiseau. Le penseur spirituel discerne les idées justes, et cela malgré les clameurs du sens matériel qui veut faire croire à plusieurs entendements. Pour tout ce dont les hommes ont besoin, il existe une idée juste, capable d'y subvenir; et quelles que soient les circonstances, nous pouvons savoir ce qu'il faut faire — penser clairement puis agir d'une manière efficace.

Des hommes qui mettent "en pratique la parole," qui soient résolus à faire le bien et ne recherchent pas leur gloire personnelle — voilà ce que réclame notre époque. Loin d'accepter le mal qui menace le genre humain, il faut le réprouver et l'abattre. Ainsi l'on verra que la grâce et la joie de l'Esprit infini sont les réalités de la vie.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

## At School in Our French Village

AFTER A YEAR with my grandmother in the country, here I am back again at the village, in my father's house. At seven years, the time has come for me to go to school. . . . What shall I call the room where I was to make the acquaintance of the alphabet? The precise term could not be found, for the room was used for everything. It was at once school, kitchen, lunch-room, and at times, hen-house and piggery! One hardly thought in those days of palatial school buildings. A miserable cabin would suffice.

From this room of which I speak, one climbed by a broad stationary ladder to a loft above. . . . These two rooms comprised the whole house.

Let us return to the one on the first floor, the schoolroom. Facing the south is a window, narrow and very low, the only window in the house! This sunny opening is the one bright spot in the dwelling. In its recess stands the master's small table. The wall opposite is dug out, forming a recess in which is a shining copper pail filled with water. Here the thirsty pupil may drink from a cup within reach. Above on a few shelves are shining pewter plates, dishes and goblets, to be brought down from their sanctuary, only on fête-days.

Down at the end of the room is the huge fire-place. On either side of this are two niches, breast-high, half wood and half stone. Each one is a bed with a mattress of husk. Two sliding-doors serve as blinds and close the box-bed if the sleeper wishes to be secluded. This dormitory, sheltered under the mantel of the great chimney, offers its two beds to the privileged of the family, the two boarders. They must sleep well in their cozy corner, with blinds closed, when the north wind howls down the black chimney bringing along fluttering snowflakes. Near the hearth are the three-legged stools; the salt-box hangs up against the wall to keep its contents dry. Here is the heavy shovel needing two hands to lift, and the bellows just like those with which I used to puff out my cheeks at grandfather's! They are made of a strong branch of pine, hollowed out its entire length with a red-hot iron.

Supported on two stones, the master's fagot is lighted to start the log, each one of us being required to bring a log every morning, if we wish to benefit from the fire! . . .

What could we learn from such a school? Each of the younger pupils had, or rather was supposed to have, in his hand, a little penny-book, the alphabet, printed on gray paper. It began with a picture of a pigeon on the cover. Next came a cross with the letters in their order. But to make use of the book, it was necessary that the master should show us what to do with it. So much occupied with the older boys, the good man had no time for us! The famous alphabet, headed by the pigeon, was imposed upon us, solely, to make us look like scholars! We were to study it on our bench, to decipher it with the help of a neighbor, if he, by chance, knew a letter or two. Such study hardly came to anything, disturbed continually by a visit to the potato-kettles, a dispute over a marble, the grunting invasion of the pigs, the arrival of the chickens. These distractions helping, we awaited with patience the time of dismissal.—From "Souvenirs Entomologiques," by JEAN HENRI FABRE (1879-1907). Translated by Laura Porter Sickels.

## To Catbirds

Now did
You move your green-
Blue eggs elsewhere because
I looked upon the nests, and, if
So, *how*?

E. V. E.

## Croquet in the Luxembourg Gardens

THE GAME OF CROQUET in the Luxembourg Gardens is, according to my taste, the most interesting sight in Paris. In the meanest American enclosure, in the simplest patch of land adjoining an *habitant's* house in the Province of Quebec, the site of the croquet is on grass; undulating, humpy perhaps, but on grass. In the Luxembourg Garden the hoops are set out in one of the broader paths not far from the Senate Chamber, a path with rugosities, idiosyncrasies, rotundities, readily perceptible even to the onlooker. The players are selected from among the *rentiers* of the neighbourhood. The French are (were) a most sensible people. Why add to golden numbers golden numbers? As soon as they have enough in the bank to yield them food, lodging, a chicken in the pot on Sundays, newspapers and *loto* at the café, and five francs a year to belong to the Croquet Club, they knock off work and begin to enjoy life. From among these sensible men two sides are chosen. I could not make out how many play at a time, but each side appeared to have a council of elders to decide upon a difficult play, and often at a crucial point the oldest, or the man of most character, acted as dictator, telling the player what stroke to make. Strategy, strength, skill, all were put to use, and the spectators along the sidelines watched as patiently as the fishermen, also *rentiers*, on the banks of the Seine. —From "Memoirs of an Epicurean," by HENRY DWIGHT SEDGWICK. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

## The North Forty

MY FATHER WAS SAYING, as he drove me to catch the bus one dark morning on the way to work, that he thought it interesting how every piece of land has its name. On our place we have the River Pasture and the Hill Pasture, the Oak Meadow, Sky Valley, and the Tule Pasture. Other ranches have descriptive names for different fields and pastures. I know a field called Three Oaks, and a dip in a pasture called Tent Valley; and I like to think of all the farms in America, each with its fields and pastures and orchards, each well known by the man who works them and calls them by name. Old farms in New England where wood-lots and pastures have been called the same names for hundreds of years, ranches in the Southwest where the names are of Spanish or Indian origin—names that started because it was convenient to describe a piece of land by this name or that, until certain acres would seem like strange land if called by any other name.

A name suggests so much. When you hear of a field called Three Oaks, you can see that field, with its trees making coolness for harvest hands at noon-time; and, when you hear of the Hill Pasture, you can think of grassy slopes and horses climbing to stand and dream. My horses love to spend a warm day on a hilltop, enjoying the breeze they find there. Sometimes they prick up their ears and stare at some distant thing moving; but mostly they just stand half asleep, so relaxed I wonder they don't totter over and come rolling down.

* * *

Thinking of names reminded me of our new pasture, far back in the hills at the foot of the Three Sisters. Since the beginning of time, these acres have belonged solely to the deer and the coyotes, brush rabbits, quail and mourning doves, and it is just recently that I have been thinking of making it part of our own acres. As long as I have known this land, it has been as good as mine; the horses and cows could graze there all they liked, I could ride over it and enjoy it as much, whether it belonged to this ranch or not.

It was a certain buck deer that made me know we just had to own those wild acres. That deer and a pretty little doe regard the land back there as home; and I thought, if it were mine, I could make it a game refuge and keep it always safe for those deer and their fawns.

* * *

I was riding northward along our ridge, looking for cows, when I happened to glance at the ridge across the canyon, and saw something moving in the brush. At first I thought it was one of my heifers; then I got a better look as the animal emerged from a clump of sumac, and I saw it was the big buck deer. He stopped to stare across the canyon at me; and then he proceeded on his way, the same direction I was going. He wasn't in a hurry, and neither was I. I rode slowly and kept watching him; from time to time we both stopped to gaze at each other, and then we moved on. Finally, when we reached our destination, he disappeared in the brush, but I saw by many deer tracks that this high meadow I planned to own was a favorite place of that buck and his friends.

And no wonder! There is a grassy clearing for grazing, leafy bushes where deer can hide, places where one can stand and stare far off and not be seen. You can see range after range of mountains in one direction, the ocean in another, and the immediate prospect is all gentle beauty. Yellow flowers and grass, a trickle of water, and sun-warmed boulders. It is a place I like to go to and just sit on a rock, look, and feel the sun hot on my back.

* * *

The next time I saw the buck there, I was riding Penny; and, when Penny suddenly stood rigid and pricked up his ears, I knew there was something marvelous to see. Along the trail came a small doe, stepping daintily, looking this way and that. Behind her came the buck, his head high, his antlers proud; he seemed so tall he looked fully twice as large as the doe. Penny didn't move a muscle, and neither did I. The breeze was blowing from the deer to us, and they stopped and stared, standing so near us I could see the tremble of nostrils. Evidently they decided Penny was only a horse, and they had grazed with horses in pasture before; so they came walking on, and I began to wonder if they would expect Penny to step off the trail out of their way or if they would walk around us. When they drew nearer, they stopped again, and the buck stamped one front hoof. I held my breath. Would they come walking on, or would they suddenly become aware of me there on Penny's back?

* * *

Just as they were making up their minds about what to do, my dog Ludo, who had been gallivanting off through the brush after rabbits, came rushing up. For once, I wished I didn't own a dog! The buck stamped his hoof, and whirled, and off went both deer, bounding high, fleet and beautiful as fabled animals.

After that, it did seem as if the new land should bear some beautiful and descriptive name, something about deer, maybe, but what? I could think of nothing suitable.

Since every farm seems to have its South Sixty or its East Twenty, we began, just for fun, to call our jumbled assortment of hill acres the North Forty. This we called it, in spite of the fact that the number of acres is more than forty. The North Forty sounded like a good old-fashioned name, north was the direction, and forty is a good number.

So now we own a North Forty, and I wonder what the buck deer would think if he knew that his old home has a new landlord, and a name that doesn't describe anything in particular. If he is as wise as he looks, he won't mind at all. Call it what you will, it is the same ancient and beautiful piece of hill land, warm under summer sun and sweet under winter rain, changing color with the changing seasons, and always, from this time on, a place of refuge for that buck deer and his children's children.

Somehow, I think I've made a good investment.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

## *Children in the Park*

Gently the dark leans low and stops
The cricket-whirr of spinning-tops,
In parks, where city-children learn
What makes a leaf in sunlight burn
Like flame. But now the darkness stoops
To still the skipping-ropes and hoops,
Only one bird snared in the gloom,
Swings near a rose-tree's meager bloom
And sings: Though darkness folds away
The gold cloth of this summer day,
Dawn will unroll the precious stuff
For children who can't find enough
Small scraps of song and shreds of color
To match the flags of their young valor!

PAULINE HAVARD

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## *Intimate Message: Washington*

***Rifts in Party Harmony*** ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

The presidential election of 1944 is still a long way away, but at this distance there is one similarity between the Democratic and Republican parties. They are both split. The Democratic Party is split on economic issues, the Republican Party is split on international issues. Just how deep these fissures run and just what will be done to cover them over with glowing party platforms is anybody's guess. But for the moment it is interesting to observe and compare the two controversies.

That the Democrats are divided within themselves is spectacularly illustrated by the Jones-Wallace row here in Washington. Henry A. Wallace represents the idealistic, New Deal, wing of the Party; Jesse Jones the conservative southern wing. Mr. Wallace has a son in the armed service; Milo Perkins, who was his assistant in the former Board of Economic Warfare, has lost a son in the war. They take the war with a crusading earnestness that perhaps accounts in part for their impatience with Banker Jones' equally patriotic but slower and more cautious approach. Mr. Wallace and Mr. Perkins hope for major global social and economic reforms as a result of the war's sacrifice. It does not perhaps do Mr. Jones an injustice to say that he hopes for a victory to keep the economic world a good deal as it is now.

**Each Group Distrusts Other**

The Wallace-Jones viewpoints pretty well epitomize the two elements in the Roosevelt Administration. Each side looks on the other with misgiving and distrust. Yet, on one subject, whether by the process of reasoning or historical circumstance stemming back to Woodrow Wilson, it is hard to say, they see alike: They both are prepared to engage in far-reaching international commitments after the war, with a view to world collaboration. Isolationism isn't one of the Democratic worries.

But it still seems to be a Republican worry. The Willkie-McCormick verbal exchange last week helped to dramatize the difference, just as did the "Republican Postwar Policy Association" meeting of Deneen A. Watson yesterday in New York. Mr. Watson frankly agrees that his Association is a "pressure group." It is trying to exert pressure inside his Party. Mr. Watson's Association finds itself sympathetic to, though it does not specifically support, the candidacy of Wendell L. Willkie. It would uphold the resolution introduced by Senators Ball, Burton, Hatch, and Hill and particularly that paragraph urging America:

"To provide for the assembly and maintenance of a United Nations military force and to suppress by immediate use of such force any future attempt at military aggression by any nations."

That proposition contains two basic thoughts: An international police force, and some abrogation of a national sovereignty in order to promote collective security.

The elements in America opposing these two ideas seem to be gravitating to support of some of the Republican candidates—again as a result, perhaps, of historical accident. Republican leaders would not acknowledge that a Party fissure existed on the issue. A year hence, when the election is well under way, no fissure may exist, providing the Republican candidate takes a forthright stand. Due largely to Mr. Willkie's intervention last winter, the Party adopted a collaborationist foreign-affairs plank, and rejected a national chairman backed by isolationist groups.

**Harding Precedent Recalled**

Chairman Harrison Spangler may find the Deneen-Watson group a thorn in the flesh. He may by Mr. Spangler six weeks ago, should deal with the delicate subject itself. He probably feels, with other astute Republican leaders, that a plank can be framed that will satisfy about everybody, and that will relegate the whole controversy to the background.

There is just one difficulty here. That is the constant memory, present to anyone who lived through those unhappy days, of the precedent of the Harding campaign. We regretfully recall now the Harding pledge for "a league of free nations," and the unfortunate declarations of upstanding men like Hoover, Root, Lowell and the like, that the best way to put America into the league was to vote for Senator Harding.

The Republican candidate in the 1944 election, in other words, is going to have to be doubly convincing to persuade the public that no taint or Hardingism surrounds him. Party platforms being the flimsy things they are, the most convincing way of doing this is to find a candidate who has not in the past tried to carry water on both shoulders.

## *The Dominion Speaks: Yukon*

***Rolling Through Pine-Stippled Wastes*** ..... ***By Fergus Hoffman***

The scene is a compartment of a train rolling through the pine-stippled wastes of the Yukon. The time is just past midnight and two technical sergeants are arguing somewhat facetiously as to whether the dusky glow in the twilighted sky is the reflection of the setting sun or the first dawning venture of tomorrow's sun. It is their first trip into the north and they have been discussing the wonder of night-long daylight ever since they boarded the train. Their first sergeant, chevron-girded diamond insignia flaunting its authority on his sleeve, is listening passively, saying nothing and changing his facial expression not a whit from the traditional stoniness of top sergeants the world over.

Sitting in facing seats behind the sergeants are four lieutenants, two firsts and two seconds. All four are young, all four junior in years to the first sergeant. Worn out by the long and tedious trip, two of them are sleeping and the other two talking in low tones. One of them joins the sergeants' discussion, rules authoritatively that the sky glow is "a second-rate Aurora Borealis, so let's forget it!" He is from Maine and supposedly recognizes northern lights when he sees them, and besides, he's a lieutenant. The sergeants lapse into silence.

Then the Maine boy begins to sing in a clear tenor:

"I'm alone because I love you. . . .
Love you with all my heart. . . ."

The other lieutenants shrug themselves awake and join in. The sergeants pick up the melody; everyone in the compartment is singing except the first sergeant, who continues to sit quietly, expression unchanged. Not even a cheek muscle quivers to indicate that he thinks the Army isn't what it used to be, back in the days when officers and noncoms didn't form informal vocal sextets.

The songs change, one after the other being recalled as each succeeding refrain evokes old memories—which always seem to have an individual theme song. During breathing spells, thoughts of home, and of girls, and spring evenings make everyone loquacious. Except the first sergeant. He sits. The singers try every sort of song—"Silver Threads Among the Gold," "Rock of Ages," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Sailor, Beware!" and scores of others. But they are old songs, and the singers are young. Back they come to modern ballads, love songs which were new to them when they first were new to love.

"I'm alone because I love you. . . ."

The tenor takes the lead on that again, lifting his voice and so tenderly caressing each sentimental note that it is difficult to imagine the same voice barking orders to Army troops. He's alone because he loves, just as are all the others who measure the increasing distance from home by every chorus and every click of the wheels.

"Love you with all my heart. . . ." The First Sergeant still is impassive, eyes lost somewhere in a past which he imagines no one else can see.

"Do you remember, Sergeant?" asks the tenor. "We sang that the night of your wedding, just three days before we shoved off."

The first sergeant pauses a moment before he answers, almost as though he wished he could just go on remembering.

"I remember, sir."

## *To Change the Subject:*

***Some City Morale Heighteners*** ..... ***By Grace Miller***

"We cannot overestimate the value of music to morale," said Representative Harold C. Hagen, of Minnesota, in a Flag Day statement. He wants more community singing in these wartimes—says, "it's one of the most effective means yet found to build a fighting spirit on the home front."

We agree, and we like community singing. But we'd like to speak of some other "morale heighteners" we've met recently. For that's what they are. They've a right to wear the title as definite boosters of morale on the home front.

First, there was Rosie, the organ grinder's monkey we met on a side street just off the Boulevard the other day. It was Saturday noon, hot as mid-August, though it was June. Now you may think Rosie should have been disporting herself in a nice, green jungle somewhere, instead of dancing to tinkling music on a city sidewalk. But Rosie, dressed in red satin slacks and jacket, didn't seem to mind. She was having a lovely time. So were we, although a few moments before we'd been rushing along, thinking of the war, ration points, and all the things that crowd a Saturday afternoon in these wartimes.

Businessmen, hurrying preoccupied along the street, stopped and grinned when they saw Rosie. [The grins were open or cautious, depending on how accustomed the owners were to smiling, it seemed.] One man put a coin in his vest pocket, and waited. Rosie understood, and promptly clambered up and claimed it.

For a few minutes, hard-working business people were children again, smiling, carefree. Then they went on about their wartime business, stepping a little lighter and perhaps a bit more purposefully. Rosie was a morale heightener.

We know Rosie is her name. The organ grinder, a smiling, pleasant-faced Italian, said so.

Morale heightener No. 2 was a white-haired gentleman who sold men's shirts in a department store. There was a sale, and people crowded and pushed. When finally we reached the counter and grasped two shirts with collars the required size, to our dismay we found sleeve lengths vary. They are numbered 1, 2, 3, and so on. What combination did we want? We didn't know. The people pushed.

The white-haired clerk, dignified and kindly as a judge, explained. Sixteen-one meant short sleeves; sixteen-two a bit longer. His patient, warm smile erased the pushing, impatient crowd. He explained about shrinkage. Dismay vanished, and we left the counter with two proper-sized shirts, chin a little higher, morale heightened, if you will, because the shirt department clerk was kind and courteous.

Morale heightener No. 3 clerked in the basement of another department store. She sold sheets, and looked like a story book grandmother—the kind who might have peppermints in her apron pocket. You never would have looked for her in the basement of a department store, although it was small wonder, we found, that they kept her.

Her white hair was combed plainly back, with a few wisps waving rakishly as she stepped quickly about. She was little, and wore a black dress. Her cheeks were slightly pink, and rounded out like apples when she smiled.

"You won't get any more sheets like these, not during the war," she cautioned, emphatically, round blue eyes peering up solemnly. "Better take six."

We lingered a bit over the sheets, discussing them, delighting to talk with her. Had we dared, we'd have bundled her up and whisked her away. She had clerked in the basement, we found, 23 years.

Well you knew she liked it.

Businesslike, she made out the sales slip. Tap, tap, she came briskly back with our package.

"Do you know what we were just saying?" we asked. "We just said we'd like to take you home with us."

Her blue eyes crinkled in a smile, a gay, heartwarming, grandmothery one.

"Oh, now!" she exclaimed, a bit flustered. "Well, come again. And I'm glad you got those sheets. They're good ones!"

## Action on Amazon Rubber Topples Cost Barrier

**Spadework being done in the jungle to build system due to last a long time—Trip on steamer reaches remote reaches of rubber country—Staff of technical experts serving cause of United Nations.**

By Lewis R. Freeman
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

IN THE AMAZON RUBBER COUNTRY—These notes of outpost action on the rubber front are being jotted down from the heeling deck of a drought-stranded steamer lying on a sand bar of the upper Yaco River. We are only a few miles in an air line from where the Brazilian territory of Acre and the State of Matto Grosso touch the frontiers of Peru and Bolivia.

Every ball of natural rubber now rolling and bouncing in increasing numbers from these remote jungle outposts to the fighting fronts of the United Nations is averaging a cost of not less than $100 a pound, according to United States officials in the field with whom I have talked.

Quoting these apparently pessimistic figures to one of the U. S. Rubber Reserve Corporation staff back in Manáos, the old rubber metropolis on the lower Amazon that is again booming, only brought an indulgent smile.

"A hundred dollars a pound—or twice or thrice that—would be an underestimate of the cost of these first balls of rubber we're bouncing back to where they'll do a bit more good than in lubricating the bark of an Hevea brasiliensis in the Amazon jungle," he said.

**Cost Not the Criterion**

"But it's up to us to provide a system of gathering rubber that will be good for a long time—perhaps indefinitely. And so to charge against these first rubber balls even the first costs of the work we have under way would be as unfair as prorating the costs of the first tons of synthetic rubber against the $100,000,000 plant which turned it out.

"We're going to have to put on our long-distance glasses in surveying the whole world rubber production question, even before the war and the present emergency demand are over. The Basin of the Amazon will be very much more in the foreground of the picture than it could possibly have been in a survey made before the Japs occupied Malasia.

"Even with the plantations which supplied the bulk of the world's prewar rubber restored to the British and Dutch, there may well be reasons which will make it only a sensible measure of self-protection to provide for an adequate supply of that indispensable commodity nearer home.

"But whatever decision we may make on this score, I think I can assure you that what the Rubber Reserve is doing, and will be doing, on the Amazon will leave the almost extinguished Brazilian rubber industry a lot better off for our coming, a deal better able to win through on its own to the preeminence to which Nature entitles it."

**Tangible Accomplishment**

These words are characteristic of the man who spoke them, and of his colleagues on the technical staff of the Rubber Reserve Corporation I have been meeting as they go about their work in the heart of the Amazonian jungles. In these fine young practical idealists our country has indeed followed Kipling's injunction "to send forth the best that ye breed."

Ever conscious of the imperative duty of delivering the goods so badly needed to carry on the big fight, not one of them whom I have met but was imbued with the high hope of leaving the Brazilian rubber industry better off for what they are doing. There is much of solid and tangible accomplishment on that score already, and the program is developing rapidly.

Since the original Amazon jungle rubber industry had been all but obliterated in the three decades of throttling Malasian plantation competition, and since its own plantations — scattered plantings which had never been properly set out or cared for—had never thrived, the natural response to the SOS from the U. S. A. could only take the form of a "jungle infiltration." So this rubber quest is graphically described by my friend of the Rubber Reserve staff of experts.

**Long and Hard Trip**

Of course it would take a long time to tap every rubber tree in the Amazon Basin, even if the demand were to continue as insistent as that of the present crisis. Many former estradas, or paths, will take time to cut out again, and many a trunk still bearing the half-obliterated scars of its boom-years spirals will not be reached for another year or two.

By the route we have come on this trip into the remote reaches of the rubber country, it has taken six weeks to fight up against the ever-quickening current. We are just under 2,000 miles from the mouth of the Amazon.

Should we want to make a day's portage over a low divide, we could reach rivers flowing into the Madre de Dios coming down out of Peru. This would lead to the Mamoré in Bolivia, which tumbles by a series of heavy rapids to the Madeira, the largest tributary of the world's largest river.

**Divergent Routes**

Or, another short portage from this same stranded little steamer would take one to the head of a jungle stream which carries down, by a half dozen over-augmenting branches, to the navigable Ucayali. And that is the river which carries its snow-born waters to join the swift Marañon, which is deep enough for 6,000-ton steamers to navigate far above Iquitos, Peru, some 2,000 miles from the sea.

All of which will give an idea of how really remote from the main battle zones is this opening outpost action in the rubber war. It is from 2,000 to 3,000 miles, by these divergent routes, to where the yellow waters of the Amazon push back the brine of the Atlantic—jungle all the way.

It is the fact that there are not many square miles of this densely forested lower Amazon Basin, with its area roughly equal to that of the states east of the Mississippi, in which are not found a greater or lesser number of the white-trunked Hevea braziliensis, that makes our little outpost action so significant.

For the spoils to the victor in this jungle sector of the rubber war—fought over a quarter the length and two thirds of the width of a great continent—may well be one of the decisive factors in the main action.

Wide World; Associated Press

**Rubber From Amazonas**

**Manáos, Brazil's rubber metropolis 1,000 miles from the sea, is booming again in ways reminiscent of 30 years ago when this region supplied the world with natural rubber. Every available boat has been pressed into service. The crowded waterfront is shown at the top above. The floating docks, second from top, are necessary because the river rises many feet during the rainy season. A rubber tapper is shown at work, right. At the bottom he is showing the layers of a rubber ball formed by pouring each day's gathering of sap onto a stick over fire.**

## Bulgaria Clears Suspects From Cities

By Derek Patmore
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 20—A recent inspection tour of the fortified Aegean sector by Premier Bogdan Philoff, Minister of Public Works Dimitri Vasileff and other leaders of the Bulgarian war effort illustrates the growing uneasiness of Bulgaria and other Axis satellites regarding possible United Nations moves.

The inspection tour, according to information reaching Ankara, was followed by a series of conferences at which the Bulgarian leaders discussed defense measures in the Balkans in the case of an Allied landing.

It was decided not to allow unauthorized persons to install themselves in Sofia and six other major Bulgarian towns which all will be turned into military centers. It also was decided that these towns will be cleared of all anti-Axis and unsound elements, which will be sent to various concentration camps. After the conference, Premier Philoff reported the results to King Boris.

**Bulgarian Morale Low**

However, travelers arriving here from Sofia report that despite all these military measures, Bulgarian morale is low and the population now dreads the possibility of United Nations bombings. As one refugee told me, "If the Allies bomb Bulgaria intensely, resistance will cease immediately."

Undoubtedly, the average Bulgarian now fears he may have to pay for territories grasped from his neighbors and he looks to Russia to save him from the Allies. But unless the United Nations land in tremendous force in Greece, the Bulgarians probably will fight in a last attempt to preserve what they have gained. Shrewd observers here think that this resistance would not last long unless it were bolstered by powerful German reinforcements.

The Germans are making determined efforts to fortify the Balkans as strongly as possible, and in the past eight months have constructed or modernized more than 40 airdromes in Bulgaria alone and Bulgarian-occupied Greece. During the past three weeks, large numbers of German airmen who have completed training in Hungary between the ages of 18 and 20 have arrived in Bulgaria, and most of them now have been sent to the Salonika region.

Judging by recent reports, any United Nations landing in the Balkans will meet with tough opposition, and the operation will not be an easy matter. However, internal unrest in both Greece and Bulgaria undoubtedly will help the United Nations cause greatly.

From Greece comes news that "Quisling" Greek Premier Jean Rhallis published a recent declaration criticizing disorders and sabotage in the country and pointed out the necessity for the authorities to take more radical measures. Travelers from Greece also report that recently there was a general strike in all banks in Athens and Piraeus which lasted one week and upon which authorities were forced to close the banks.

Other reports from Greece also declare that recently, certain groups of Italian officers and soldiers got into touch with Greek patriots to organize an anti-German campaign in case of an Allied landing. The plot was discovered by the Germans, and under pressure of the German authorities, the Italian Commander in Chief in Greece was forced to order the execution en masse of all officers and men involved in the plot.

**Italian Attitude Milder**

This same report also states that the attitude of Italians toward the Greeks becomes milder every day and that in zones still controlled by the Italians, the Italians allow the Greeks to listen to British radiocasts. For example, in Piraeus, the Greeks living in the German-controlled portion of the town now have moved to quarters still controlled by the Italians because there they have greater freedom and can listen to Allied news radiocasts.

From Hungary comes news that the Hungarian Government is taking greatest precautions to gather in this year's harvest, which is not so good as that of last year. Military guards and police have been ordered to control the peasants harvesting because the Government fears sabotage and burning of wheat by the peasants because of their intense dislike of the Nazis. Meanwhile, in Budapest everyone is discussing the manner in which the Dekallay Government is allowing the Hungarian press to publish articles praising democratic forms of government and surprise is expressed at the manner in which Hungarian papers are allowed to write leaders on Louis Kossuth, noted Hungarian liberal leader of the last century, whose works have been banned since Hungary's alliance with the Axis.

The fact that the Beveridge plan also was translated into Hungarian and sold at all Budapest bookshops also is indicative of the way the Hungarian nation is turning more and more toward the democracies. Indeed, it is reported from Budapest that open sympathy for the Anglo-Saxons is growing throughout Hungary. This is worrying the Germans, who are attempting to check this sympathy by pressure on the Government and intensive Nazi propaganda. There is good reason for believing that the average Hungarian wants his country to be a democracy in the postwar world.

## *'Robot' Aims U. S. Tank Guns*

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—American genius has devised a "mechanical man" gadget that stabilizes tank gunfire no matter how the charging monsters pitch and buck over rough terrain.

Army Ordnance has accepted the device and production on the idea developed with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company now is matching tank output, the company asserted.

Ordnance authorities believe the idea has greatly increased tank shooting accuracy.

Said Maj. Gen. L. H. Campbell, Jr., Chief of Ordnance for the Army Service Forces:

"Not only do the 75-mm guns in our M-3 medium tanks outrange the best the Germans have but we can fire this gun when the tank is in motion, thanks to the stabilizer, which is more than any enemy tank, whatever its size can do . . . and we hit the target.

"Despite the pitch of the tank, the stabilizer keeps the gun barrel at a fixed elevation and the target within focus of the gunner's telescopic sight."

German tank forces had been successful by staggering their fire, some tanks halting to release shells, while others milled around as protection. This system immobilized half the tanks in an offensive, General Campbell pointed out—a disadvantage that has been overcome by the stabilizer.

The gadget, in effect, places the tank gun on a floating mount so the barrel remains at a fixed elevation regardless of movement of the vehicle.

## New Censorship Rule For Canadian Radio

OTTAWA, July 20 (CP)—Radio stations and newspapers will operate on the same censorship basis, under a new ruling announced by Canada's Director of Censorship. It makes radio station owners responsible for prohibiting broadcast of any statements which could be injurious to the Canadian war effort.

Heretofore, the censors gave permission for such programs as luncheon broadcasts on the basis of whether the organizations were "recognized" and the speeches "non-political." The chief censor has taken the view that such decisions are not the function of the censors. Radio stations now have full responsibility for the material they disseminate as do newspapers. Doubtful scripts, however, may still be submitted for censorship.

# Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

**Today's sales (est.) 1,100,000**
**Previous day's sales 834,126**
**1943 volume to date 185,766,870**
**1942 volume to date 87,139,141**

**Average Price of 60 Stocks**
*By the Associated Press*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 52.9 | Prev. day | 53.0 |
| Month ago | 50.1 | Year ago | 37.9 |
| 1943 high | 53.3 | 1943 low | 41.7 |

| Stks./Divds. (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Exp (.15g) | 17 | 12¼ | 11⅞ | 12⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Air Reduction 1g | 11 | 46⅞ | 45½ | 45⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Ala & Vicks 6 | ♦ 73 | 76 | 76 | 76 | |
| Alaska Juneau | 21 | 6½ | 5⅞ | 6 | — ⅛ |
| Allegheny Corp | 48 | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅞ | |
| Allegheny pf xw | 7 | 26½ | 25½ | 25½ | —1 |
| Alleg pf $30 ww | 98 | 27 | 25½ | 25½ | —1 |
| Allegheny pr pf | 14 | 41 | 40 | 40 | —1½ |
| Allegh Lud 5 .70g | 11 | 29⅞ | 29 | 29 | — ⅛ |
| Allen Indust (1ag) | 2 | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Ar Chem & Dye (6) | 2 | 160 | 160 | 160 | —1½ |
| Allied Strs .45g | 14 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Allis-Ch Mfg ½g | 14 | 41½ | 40¼ | 40½ | — ⅛ |
| Alpha P Cem 1g | 4 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Amal Leath (1g) | 9 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Amerada Pet (2) | 9 | 85½ | 85¼ | 85¼ | —1⅛ |
| Am Ag Chem 1.20 | 2 | 30 | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Am Airlines 1½g | 6 | 71½ | 70⅝ | 71⅛ | |
| Am Bank N .40g | 1 | 17 | 16¾ | 16¾ | — ⅛ |
| Am Bank N pf 3 | ♦100 | 58¾ | 58¾ | 58¾ | + ¼ |
| Am Bosch (1ag) | 6 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| Am Brake Sh .65g | 7 | 40½ | 38½ | 38½ | —2 |
| Am Br S pf 5¼ | ♦ 10 | 133½ | 133½ | 133½ | |
| Am Cable & Rad | 16 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| Am Can (3) | 5 | 90½ | 90¼ | 90¼ | — ½ |
| Am Can pf (7) | ♦ 40 | 181½ | 181 | 181½ | + ½ |
| Am Car & Fdy 2g | 21 | 38⅞ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Am Ch & Can (1g) | 3 | 23¼ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Am Chicle (4a) | ♦ 50 | 110½ | 110 | 110 | — ¾ |
| Am Colortype .30g | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | — ⅛ |
| Am Cryn Sug ½g | 2 | 16 | 15⅞ | 16 | |
| Am Cryn S pf 6 | ♦ 1 | 101 | 101 | 101 | — ½ |
| Am Distilleries | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| Am Encaus Tiling | 2 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| Am Export L (1g) | 2 | 26½ | 26⅜ | 26½ | + ⅛ |
| Am & For Power | 34 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Am&FPS4pf 2.85k | 2 | 73 | 73 | 73 | —3 |
| Am&FPS7pf 3.32k | 3 | 64¼ | 64 | 64 | — ¼ |
| Am & FP 2 pf | 36 | 23½ | 23 | 23½ | — ⅛ |
| Am-Haw S5 1½g | 1 | 34⅛ | 33¾ | 34¼ | + ⅛ |
| Am Hide&Leath | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| Am Home Pr 2.40 | 1 | 68 | 68 | 68 | |
| Am Ice | 6 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ⅛ |
| Am Ice pf (½se) | 2 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | |
| Am Internat 1ag | 19 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | |
| Am Invest III .30g | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| Am Locomotive | 4 | 14⅜ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Am Loco pf 3½k | 2 | 105¼ | 104½ | 105¼ | |
| Am M & Fdy .40g | 9 | 15¼ | 15 | 15 | — ¼ |
| Am Ma & Met ½g | 1 | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Am Metal (1) | 3 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | + ⅛ |
| Am News 1.80 | ♦ 110 | 32 | 31¾ | 31¾ | — ⅛ |
| Am Pow & Light | 17 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3¼ | — ⅛ |
| Am P & L $6 pf | 22 | 40 | 38¾ | 39⅛ | —1¼ |
| Am P & Lt $5 pf | 16 | 37⅛ | 36¼ | 36¼ | — ⅛ |
| Am Rad&St S .30g | 58 | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| Am Rolling M .40g | 27 | 15⅜ | 15⅛ | 15⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Am R M pf 4½g | ♦ 70 | 67½ | 67¼ | 67¼ | — ⅛ |
| Am Seating ½g | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | — ⅛ |
| Am Ship Bld 2g | ♦ 60 | 31⅞ | 31¼ | 31⅜ | |
| Am Smelt&R (2) | 9 | 43 | 42⅝ | 43 | + ⅛ |
| Am Smelt pf 7 | ♦ 130 | 156¼ | 156 | 156⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Am Snuff (1.80g) | 3 | 43 | 42⅞ | 42⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Am Stl Fdrs (1g) | 24 | 26⅜ | 25⅞ | 26 | — ⅛ |
| Am Stove .90g | 2 | 17⅜ | 17¼ | 17⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Am Sugar Ref 1½g | 2 | 30⅛ | 30¼ | 30¼ | |
| Am Sug pf (7) | 2 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | + ⅛ |
| Am Sum Tob (1g) | 4 | 29⅛ | 29 | 29 | |
| Am Tel & Tel (9) | 1 | 157⅞ | 157⅛ | 157⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Am Tobacco (3a) | 2 | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | — ¼ |
| Am Tobacco B (3a) | 6 | 65 | 63¾ | 63¾ | —1½ |
| Am Tob pf (6) | ♦ 1 | 145¾ | 145½ | 145¾ | + ¼ |
| Am Type Fdrs ½g | 8 | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Am Viscose 1½g | 10 | 47 | 46½ | 46½ | — ⅛ |
| Am Water Works | 24 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| Am W W 1pf (6) | 1 | 85 | 85 | 85 | + ¾ |
| Am Woolen | 12 | 8¼ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Am Wool pf (4k) | 14 | 78¾ | 77⅞ | 77⅞ | — ½ |
| Anaconda Cop (1g) | 42 | 28⅜ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Anac W&C 1½g | ♦ 260 | 29 | 28⅝ | 28¾ | + ⅛ |
| Anchor Hock .30g | 15 | 23¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | — ⅞ |
| Anchor H pf 5 | ♦ 10 | 115 | 115 | 115 | |
| Armour Del pf cld | 8 | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | |
| Armour Ill | 57 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Armour Ill pr pf | 6 | 63¼ | 62 | 62½ | — ½ |
| Armstrong Cork 3½g | 8 | 39¼ | 38¾ | 38¾ | — ⅛ |
| Arnold Const (½g) | 6 | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ⅛ |
| Artloom Corp .20g | 1 | 9⅞ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Assd Dry Gds ½g | 5 | 14 | 13½ | 13½ | — ⅛ |
| Assd DG 1pf 6 | ♦ 90 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | +1½ |
| Associates Inv 1½g | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | — ⅛ |
| Atch T & SF 4½g | 42 | 63⅞ | 63⅜ | 63 | — ⅛ |
| Atch T&S F pf (5) | 3 | 88½ | 87½ | 88½ | +1½ |
| Atl Coast L 2½g | 11 | 34 | 33 | 33¾ | — ⅛ |
| Atl G & W I (3e) | 5 | 29 | 28½ | 29 | +1 |
| Atl G&WI pf 2½g | 1 | 57 | 57 | 57 | |
| Atl Refining (.30g) | 21 | 26⅞ | 26¼ | 26½ | — ⅜ |
| Atlas Corp (1ag) | 16 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | — ⅛ |
| Atlas Pow pf (3) | 3 | 56⅜ | 56¼ | 56⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Atlas Pow 1½pg | ♦ 330 | 68 | 66½ | 67¾ | |
| Austin Nichols | 6 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Aust N pr A 2k | ♦ 230 | 73½ | 70 | 71 | —1¼ |
| Aviation Cp (.10g) | 61 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| **B** | | | | | |
| Bald Loco ct 3¾g | 3 | 17¾ | 17⅛ | 17⅜ | — ⅜ |
| Balt & Ohio | 24 | 8½ | 8 | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Balt & Ohio pf | 6 | 12⅛ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Bangor & Ar | 4 | 10⅝ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Bangor&A pf 5k | ♦ 50 | 53½ | 53¼ | 53½ | — ⅛ |
| Barber Asphalt | 22 | 27 | 26½ | 26½ | —1½ |
| Barker Bros (1ag) | 6 | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Barnsdall Oil .60 | 12 | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 18¾ | — ⅛ |
| Bath Iron Wks (2g) | 9 | 17⅞ | 17½ | 17½ | — ⅛ |
| Bayuk Cigars 1½g | 2 | 28¼ | 27⅝ | 27¾ | + ⅛ |
| Beatrice Cream 1a | 2 | 33½ | 33 | 33 | |
| Beat Cr pf 4¼k | ♦ 20 | 107 | 107 | 107 | |
| Beat Cr pf 5 | ♦ 80 | 103¾ | 103¼ | 103¼ | — ⅛ |
| Beech Creek (2) | ♦ 50 | 32½ | 32¼ | 32½ | — ⅛ |
| Bell Aircraft (1g) | 4 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ⅛ |
| Bendix Aviat 1½g | 9 | 37⅜ | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | — ⅝ |
| Benef In L (.60g) | 3 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16½ | — ⅛ |
| Best Foods (.80g) | 2 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Beth Steel (3g) | 25 | 64½ | 63¾ | 63¾ | — ⅝ |
| Beth Steel pf (7) | 2 | 121½ | 121 | 121½ | + ½ |
| Black&Decker 1.60 | 3 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| Bliss & Laugh ½g | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | — ⅜ |
| Blaw-Knox (.20g) | 14 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Boeing Airpl (1g) | 14 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Bohn Al & Br (2) | 3 | 53 | 52½ | 53 | |
| Bon Ami A 4 | ♦ 90 | 95 | 95 | 95 | |
| Bond Stores 1.60 | 3 | 28¾ | 28½ | 28½ | — ⅜ |
| Borden Co (.60g) | 5 | 28½ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | |
| Borg-Warner 1.60 | 8 | 38 | 37⅞ | 37 | — ⅛ |
| Boston & Maine | 2 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Bridgeport Br 1½g | 15 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | |
| Briggs Mfg (2) | 6 | 29⅞ | 29¾ | 29¾ | |
| Briggs & Strat (3) | 2 | 43 | 42⅞ | 42⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Bristol-Myers .90g | 3 | 43¼ | 43 | 43 | |
| Bklyn Un Gas 1ag | 8 | 17⅜ | 17 | 17 | — ⅜ |
| Brown Shoe (2) | 1 | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | |
| Brunswick-Bal 1½g | 5 | 19⅜ | 19⅛ | 19¼ | — ⅛ |
| Bucyrus-Erie 1ag | 10 | 9¾ | 9½ | 9¾ | + ⅛ |
| Budd Mfg | 23 | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ | — ⅛ |
| Budd Mfg pf | ♦110 | 110¾ | 109 | 109 | —1¾ |
| Budd Wheel (1ag) | 7 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | |
| Bullard Co (1g) | 2 | 22⅜ | 22⅛ | 22⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Bulova Watch (2) | 3 | 35 | 34 | 34 | —1¼ |
| Burling Mills .70g | 3 | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | — ⅛ |
| Burl Mills 5 pf 5 | 1 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ | + ¼ |
| Burl Add Mach .60 | 7 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Bush Termin'l .20g | 3 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Butler Bros .30g | 9 | 10⅛ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | — ⅜ |
| Butler Bros pf 1¼ | 4 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | + ¼ |
| Butte Cop&Z 1.40 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| Byers (AM) Co | 2 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17 | — ⅛ |
| Byers AM pf 7 | ♦ 10 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | + ⅜ |
| Byron Jackson ½g | 3 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | |
| **C** | | | | | |
| Calif Pack (1½) | 6 | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| Callahan Zinc Lead | 26 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Calum & Hec .45g | 12 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| Campbell Wy ½g | 4 | 17¼ | 17 | 17 | — ⅛ |
| Can Dry G Ale .60 | 7 | 23⅞ | 23¼ | 23½ | — ⅛ |
| Canadian Pacific | 35 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Cannon Mills (2) | 2 | 47⅛ | 47¼ | 47¼ | |
| Capitol Adm A | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ⅛ |
| Carc C & O (5) | ♦ 30 | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | — ⅛ |
| Carriers & Gen .20 | 5 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| Case (JI) Co (3g) | 5 | 119½ | 118 | 118 | —1 |
| Caterpill Tractor 2 | 9 | 54⅜ | 53¾ | 53¾ | — ⅛ |
| Celanese Corp (1g) | 12 | 39 | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Celanese 7 pf 7 | ♦ 50 | 117 | 116⅛ | 117 | |
| Celotex Corp (½) | 9 | 14¼ | 14 | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Celotex pf1 new | ♦ 300 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20¼ | — ⅛ |
| Cent Aguirre 1½ | 13 | 20¼ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Cent Foundry .10g | 6 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| Cent I L pf 4½ | ♦ 50 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | + ¼ |
| Cent RR NJ | 28 | 14½ | 13¾ | 14⅛ | —1⅛ |
| Cent V Sug 2½e | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | — ¼ |
| Cerro de Pas (4) | 2 | 39 | 38¾ | 39 | + ⅛ |
| Certain-teed Prod | 18 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | |
| Cert-teed 6 pf | ♦ 190 | 58¾ | 58 | 58 | —1 |
| Chain Belt (1⅓g) | 2 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | + ⅛ |
| Champ P&F 1½g | 2 | 31 | 30½ | 30½ | —1 |
| Checker Cab | 2 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | — ¼ |
| Ches & Ohio (3) | 32 | 48¼ | 47¾ | 48 | — ⅛ |
| Chi & E Ill | 7 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | — ⅛ |
| Chi&E I A 1.50g | 6 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | — ⅛ |
| Chi Gt West | 8 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5½ | |
| Chi Grt W pf 1⅞k | 7 | 19 | 18¾ | 18¾ | — ⅛ |
| Chi Mail Ordr 1.20 | 4 | 13¾ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Chi Pneu Tool (2) | 5 | 19⅜ | 19⅛ | 19⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Chi,PT prpf 2½g | ♦ 00 | 53½ | 53¼ | 53½ | |
| Chi Yell Cab (1) | 2 | 13⅜ | 13⅛ | 13⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Chickasha Cot Oil | 1 | 16⅜ | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Childs Co | 10 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Chrysler Corp 1½g | 15 | 83¾ | 82½ | 83 | — ⅛ |
| Chy Ice & F 1.20 | 7 | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 | |

| Stks./Divds. (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| City Invest | ♦ 30 | 52 | 52 | 52 | — ½ |
| City Stores | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | — ⅛ |
| Clark Eq 1½g | ♦ 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | |
| Clev Grap Br (1g) | 1 | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | —1 |
| Climax Mol 1.20a | 9 | 43 | 43 | 43 | — ⅛ |
| Clett Peabody 1g | 18 | 40 | 39⅞ | 40 | + ⅛ |
| Coca-Cola (3) | 1 | 121 | 121 | 121 | — ⅛ |
| Colgate-Palm-P ⅓g | 30 | 23½ | 23 | 23 | — ⅛ |
| Collins & Aik | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Col & Aik pf 5 | ♦ 50 | 111 | 111 | 111 | |
| Col & South | ♦ 60 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| Col & So 1pf | ♦ 20 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | — ⅛ |
| Col Fuel & Ir ⅓ag | 10 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Col Br cast A .60g | 14 | 24½ | 24 | 24 | — ⅛ |
| Colum G & E | 66 | 4⅞ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | — ⅛ |
| Col G&E 6 pf 6 | | 72⅜ | 71⅜ | 71¾ | —1¼ |
| Colum Pict (1xe) | 3 | 18⅛ | 17½ | 17½ | —1¼ |
| Colum Carbon (4) | 1 | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | — ⅛ |
| Coml Credit (3) | 8 | 41½ | 41¼ | 41¼ | — ⅛ |
| Coml Invest Tr (3) | 8 | 43¾ | 43¼ | 43¼ | — ⅛ |
| Coml Solvents .30g | 33 | 15¾ | 14⅝ | 15 | — ⅜ |
| Com'wlth & South | 75 | 1⅛ | ⅞ | ⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Com & Sou pf (3a) | 5 | 66⅞ | 65½ | 65½ | —1¾ |
| Comwlth Ed 1.05g | 57 | 27 | 26½ | 26⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Conde Nast (1⅓g) | 2 | 9¾ | 9½ | 9½ | — ⅜ |
| Congoleum-Nairn 1 | 5 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | |
| Consol Cigar 1½e | 1 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 22¾ | |
| Consol Cig pf 7 | ♦ 10 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | — ⅛ |
| Con C pr pf 6½ | ♦ 10 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | — ½ |
| Cons Coppermin | 30 | 5¼ | 5 | 5 | |
| Cons Edison 1.60 | 61 | 24½ | 23½ | 23⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Cons Edison pf (5) | 4 | 104 | 103⅞ | 104 | — ⅛ |
| Cons Film I pf ½ak | 4 | 17 | 16¾ | 16¾ | |
| Cons Laundries | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| Consol RR Cuba pf | 18 | 13 | 12½ | 13 | + ⅛ |
| Cons Vultee (1g) | 23 | 17⅛ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Cons Vultee pf 1¼ | 5 | 23⅜ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Consol'n Coal | 7 | 13⅞ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Comm P pf 4½ | ♦ 10 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | — ¼ |
| Container Corp ⅓ag | 2 | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Cont Baking ½pg | 6 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Can (½pg) | 18 | 35¼ | 34⅞ | 35¼ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Dia Fib .45g | 12 | 15 | 14¾ | 14¾ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Ins (1.60a) | 4 | 48⅝ | 48⅛ | 48⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Motors .30g | 23 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Oil Del (1) | 19 | 37 | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Steel (½pg) | 3 | 26¾ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Copperweld Stl .80 | 12 | 14⅝ | 14 | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Corn Exch 2.40 | ♦ 50 | 46¾ | 46¼ | 46¾ | |
| Corn Prod (2.60) | 26 | 58¾ | 58½ | 58⅝ | + ⅜ |
| Coty Inc (.15g) | 3 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Coty International | 2 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | — ⅛ |
| Crane Co (1e) | 45 | 21⅞ | 21 | 21½ | — ⅛ |
| Crane Co pf 5 | ♦ 70 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | — ⅛ |
| Cream of Wh 1½g | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | — ⅛ |
| Crosley Corp ⅓pg | 5 | 22 | 21½ | 21½ | — ⅛ |
| Crown Cork&S ½se | 3 | 29⅛ | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Crown Zeller (1) | 6 | 15⅞ | 15¾ | 15⅞ | |
| Crown Zell pf 5 | ♦ 20 | 95 | 95 | 95 | + ⅛ |
| Crucible Stl (2e) | 14 | 37¼ | 36⅛ | 36⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Crucible Stl pf (5) | 3 | 82⅞ | 82 | 82 | — ⅞ |
| Cuba RR pf | ♦170 | 20 | 19½ | 19½ | |
| Cuban-Am Sug ¾ae | 9 | 13⅛ | 12¾ | 12⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Cudahy Packing | 2 | 20 | 19½ | 19½ | — ⅛ |
| Cuneo Press (1½g) | 1 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | — ½ |
| Curtis Publishing | 25 | 6½ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Curtis Pub pf | ♦ 50 | 71 | 70⅞ | 70⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Curt P pr pf 1¾ak | 1 | 34 | 34 | 34 | + ½ |
| Curtiss-Wright 1e | 74 | 7⅜ | 7 | 7 | — ⅛ |
| Curtiss-Wr A (1g) | 26 | 21¾ | 20½ | 20½ | —1 |
| Cutler-Hammer ⅓pg | 3 | 25¼ | 25 | 25 | |
| Davison Chem (1g) | 2 | 16½ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Decca Records (1) | 3 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | — ⅛ |
| Deere & Co 1.35e | 3 | 40⅜ | 39⅞ | 40⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Deere & Co pf 1.40 | 6 | 35¼ | 35 | 35 | — ⅛ |
| Del & Hudson | 7 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Del Lack & West | 21 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ | — ⅛ |
| Den & Rio GW pf | 43 | 1⅝ | 1⅜ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| Del. Edison .90g | 24 | 22⅜ | 22 | 22 | — ⅛ |
| Devoe&Ray A 1 | ♦ 34 | 33 | 32 | 33 | + ¾ |
| Diam Match 1¼g | 1 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | |
| Diam T Motor ½pg | 6 | 14⅞ | 14½ | 14½ | — ⅜ |
| Dist Corp-S h2.22 | 7 | 31¼ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Dixie C A 2½ | ♦510 | 44 | 43¾ | 43¾ | — ⅛ |
| DomeMines hl.20g | 29 | 22⅜ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Douglas Aircraft 5e | 9 | 64 | 63½ | 63½ | — ¾ |
| Dresser Mfg 1g | 4 | 32 | 31¾ | 32 | |
| Dunhill Int | 6 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| Duplan Corp .30g | ♦1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | — ⅛ |
| du Pont deN (2g) | 4 | 155½ | 155 | 155½ | —1½ |
| du Pont pf (4½) | 3 | 127 | 126 | 127 | + ⅞ |
| DuqLight 1pf 5 | ♦ 90 | 119½ | 119 | 119½ | — ½ |
| Eastern Air L | 10 | 40¾ | 40½ | 40½ | |
| Eastern Roll Mill | 3 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | — ⅛ |
| Eastman Kodak 5 | 7 | 167½ | 167 | 167½ | +1 |
| E Kodak pf 6 | ♦ 10 | 180 | 180 | 180 | |
| Eaton Mfg (3) | 7 | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ | — ⅛ |
| Edis Bros Strs .80 | 3 | 17⅞ | 17¾ | 17⅞ | — ⅛ |
| El & Mus Ind .06g | 17 | 41¾ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | — ⅛ |
| El Auto-Lite 1g | 5 | 38¾ | 38¼ | 38¼ | — ⅜ |
| Elec Boat (1⅓g) | 11 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | |
| El Power &Lt | 25 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ⅛ |
| El Pr&Lt $6 pf | 10 | 69 | 67½ | 67½ | —1½ |
| El Pr&Lt $7 pf | 8 | 74 | 73 | 73 | — ¾ |
| El Storage Bat (2) | 2 | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ | |
| El Paso N G 2.40 | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | |
| Endicott-John (3) | 1 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | |
| Endicott-J pf 5 | ♦ 20 | 115 | 115 | 115 | |
| Eng Pub Service | 38 | 7 | 6¾ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Eng PS $5 pf 5 | ♦170 | 81 | 9 | 79 | —2 |
| EngPS$5¼pf51½pf | 60 | 83½ | 83 | 83 | — ½ |
| Eng PS $6 pf 6 | ♦ 30 | 91 | 90½ | 90½ | + ½ |
| Erie RR (½pg) | 24 | 14⅛ | 13⅝ | 13⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Erie RR pf (3g) | 49 | 13⅝ | 13 | 13¼ | — ⅛ |
| Erie RR pf A (5) | 4 | 51¾ | 51½ | 51½ | — ½ |
| Eureka Vac Cl ⅓ag | 17 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ⅛ |
| Evans Products | 16 | 12⅞ | 12¾ | 12⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Ex-Cell-O (2.60) | 6 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25½ | — ⅛ |
| Fairbanks Morse 1 | 3 | 38 | 37¾ | 37¾ | — ¼ |
| Fajardo Sugar (2) | 12 | 26½ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Fed'L&Traction⅔ag | 6 | 18 | 17¼ | 17½ | — ½ |
| Fed L&T pf (6) | ♦ 10 | 104 | 104 | 104 | |
| Fed M&Smelt 2g | 8 | 26 | 26 | 26 | — ½ |
| Fed Mogul (1) | 1 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Fed M Truck .20g | 3 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| Fed D Strs 1.40a | 5 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| Ferro Enam | 2 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | — ⅜ |
| Fid P Fire 1.1.60a | 4 | 49 | 48¾ | 49 | + ⅛ |
| Firest T&R pf 6 | 12 | 42½ | 42 | 42 | — ⅛ |
| Firest T&R pf 6 | 2 | 110 | 109¾ | 109¾ | —1⅞ |
| First Nat Strs 2½ | 1 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | — ⅛ |
| Flintkote ⅓pg | 9 | 21¼ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | — ⅜ |
| Flintkote pf4½k | ♦ 10 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | |
| Follansbee Stl | 5 | 8¾ | 8 | 8¼ | — ⅛ |
| FollansbeeStl pf | ♦100 | 49 | 49 | 49 | + ½ |
| Foster Wheeler | 2 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| Francisco Sugar | 2 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | |
| Freeport Sulph (2) | 3 | 37 | 36¾ | 37 | July19 |
| Fruehauf Tra 1.40 | 3 | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | + ⅛ |
| Fruehauf T pf 5 | ♦ 70 | 108¼ | 108 | 108¼ | + ¼ |
| Gabriel Co .(20g) | 3 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| Gair (Robert) ⅓ae | 13 | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3¼ | — ⅛ |
| Garnewell Co 1g | ♦100 | 29 | 28¾ | 28¾ | — ⅛ |
| Gar Wood Ind 1⅓g | 16 | 6 | 5¾ | 5¾ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Am Inv .40e | 2 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10¼ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Am Inv pf 6 | 1 | 106 | 106 | 106 | |
| Gen Am Trans 1g | 1 | 45¾ | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Gen Baking .45g | 16 | 8⅜ | 8¼ | 8⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Bronze .30g | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| Gen Cable | 8 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| Gen Cab'e A | 2 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15½ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Cigar 1 | 1 | 29⅜ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Cigar pf 7 | ♦ 40 | 139½ | 139 | 139 | — ⅜ |
| Gen Elec (1.40) | 35 | 38⅞ | 38½ | 38⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Foods 1.20g | 4 | 43¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ | —1⅛ |
| Gen Fds pf4½g | ♦ 20 | 115½ | 115½ | 115½ | + ¼ |
| Gen G & El A | 21 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Mills (4) | 6 | 97¼ | 97 | 97 | — ½ |
| Gen Mills 5 pf5 | ♦ 10 | 136 | 136 | 136 | |
| Gen Motors (1g) | 35 | 55½ | 55⅛ | 55⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Motors pf (5) | 5 | 130 | 130 | 130 | — ½ |
| Gen Out Advert | 2 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Out Ad A | 3 | 30½ | 30¼ | 30¼ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Prec Eq ½pg | 2 | 21½ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Print Ink .20g | 5 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Pub Service | 1 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1⅝ | |
| Gen Ry Signal ½pg | 2 | 22½ | 22 | 22¼ | —1⅛ |
| Gen Real&Util | 42 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Real&Util pf | 1 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Refract .60g | 8 | 22½ | 21¾ | 21⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Shoe ¾ag | 5 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| Gen S C pf 4½k | ♦100 | 87¼ | 86½ | 86½ | — ½ |
| Gen Tel (1.60) | 5 | 23½ | 23 | 23⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Gen Time Inst | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | — ⅛ |
| Gen T & Rub ½pg | 10 | 23⅞ | 23 | 23¼ | + ⅛ |
| Gillette Saf R ¼ag | 9 | 8⅞ | 8½ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Gimbel Bros (.15g) | 14 | 12⅜ | 11⅞ | 12⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Gimbel Br $6 pf 6 | 1 | 81 | 81 | 81 | |
| Gobel Co (.60g) | 6 | 21⅜ | 21½ | 21¾ | |
| Gobel (Adolf) | 7 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| Goebel Brew (.20) | 8 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Goodrich (BF) ½pg | 25 | 41¾ | 41 | 41¼ | — ⅜ |
| Goodrich pf (5) | 2 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | — ⅛ |

| Stks./Divds. (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Goodyear Tire 1½pg | 24 | 41½ | 40⅝ | 42⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Gotf Hosiery (1ae) | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| Graham-Paige Mot | 25 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| Granby Con M .60 | 5 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | |
| Grand Union | 4 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Granite C S 17½g | 3 | 12¼ | 12 | 12 | — ⅛ |
| Grant (WT) 1.40 | 4 | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5⅜ |

# News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

## Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

**Industrial Stocks**

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna-Standard Engineering | 6¾ | 7¾ |
| American Barge Line Co | 8½ | 9¾ |
| American Hardware Co | 27½ | 29½ |
| American Manufacturing | 35¾ | 38¾ |
| American Manufac 5 pf | 85¼ | ... |
| American Wringer Co | 6 | 6¾ |
| †Amoskeag Company | 23¼ | ... |
| †Amoskeag Company pf | 73¼ | ... |
| Appleton Company | 35¼ | 38½ |
| Applied Arts Corp | 2¾ | 3¾ |
| Arlington Mills | 51½ | 54½ |
| Atlas Ply wood Corp pf | 26½ | 28½ |
| Automobile Banking Corp A | 1¼ | 2¼ |
| Automobile Banking $1.50 pf | 15½ | 17 |
| Bausch & Lomb Optical Co | 23¾ | 25½ |
| Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf | 108 | ... |
| Berkshire Fine Spinning | 14½ | 15¾ |
| Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf | 65¾ | ... |
| Bird & Son Inc $ pf | 99 | ... |
| Boston Wharf Company | 19¾ | 21¾ |
| Boston Woven Hose & Rubber | 40¼ | 42¾ |
| Brown Co | 1.85 | 2.15 |
| Brown Co pf | 33¼ | 35¼ |
| Campbell A S Co Inc | 5¼ | 6¼ |
| Central Railway Signal A | 38½ | ... |
| Chapman Valve Manufac | 30¼ | 33 |
| Collyer Insulated Wire Co | 15¾ | 17 |
| Coon Bay Lumber Co | 29¼ | 42 |
| Cornel Dubilier | 16¾ | 17¾ |
| Crowell-Collier Pub Co | 29¼ | 31 |
| Dewey & Almy Chemical Co | 25 | 27½ |
| Domestic Finance Corp pf | 24¾ | 26¾ |
| Draper Corporation | 71 | 74 |
| Dwight Manufacturing Co | 16¼ | 17¾ |
| Eastern Corporation | 7¾ | 9¼ |
| Eastern Corporation pf | 18¾ | 20¼ |
| Exolon Co | 10¾ | 12¾ |
| Family Loan Society Inc | 6¾ | 7¾ |
| Family Loan Society pf A | 22¼ | 24½ |
| Food Fair Stores Inc | 43 | 46¼ |
| Fruit of the Loom | 20¾ | 22¾ |
| General Fire Extinguisher | 22¼ | 24½ |
| General Machinery | 15¼ | 16¾ |
| Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool | 8¾ | 9¾ |
| Goodall Worsted Company | 37½ | 40½ |
| Graton & Knight Co | 12¾ | 13¾ |
| Graton & Knight Co 7 pf | 90¼ | 94¼ |
| Graton & Knight Co pr pf | 30¾ | 32¾ |
| Great Northern Paper Co | 33¾ | 35¾ |
| Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf | 53¾ | ... |
| Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf | 16 | ... |
| Harrington & Richardson | 2¼ | 3 |
| Haskelite Mfg Co | 11¾ | 12¾ |
| Heywood-Wakefield Co | 16¼ | 17¾ |
| Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B | 16¼ | 17¾ |
| Hilton-Davis Chemical Co | 20¾ | 22¼ |
| Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf | 31¾ | 33¾ |
| Hooker Electro Chem | 31¾ | 33¾ |
| International Machine Tool | 6½ | 7¾ |
| Keith George F Co | 3 | ... |
| Kendall Company | 9¾ | 10¾ |
| Kennedy's Inc pf | 16¾ | 18¾ |
| Landers Frary & Clark | 34¾ | 36¾ |
| Lincoln Stores Inc | 20¾ | 21¾ |
| Lincoln Stores 7 | 107 | ... |
| Long-Bell Lumber Co | 82¾ | 85¾ |
| Ludlow-Mfg & Sales Co | 104 | 108 |
| Marathon Paper Mills | 40¼ | 43¼ |
| Marlin-Rockwell Corp | 58¾ | 62 |
| Merck & Co | 41¾ | 43¾ |
| Merck & Co 4½s pf | 113 | 117 |
| Merrimack Manufacturing | 39¾ | 43¾ |
| Merrimack Manufacturing pf | 82¾ | ... |
| Metal & Thermit Corp | 20½ | 23½ |
| Millers Falls Company | 9 | 10½ |
| Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line | 6¾ | 7¾ |
| Nashawena Mills | 18¾ | 20¾ |
| Nashua Gummed & C Paper | 60¾ | ... |
| Nashua Manufacturing Co | 34½ | 37½ |
| Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf | 70¾ | 74½ |
| Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf | 70¾ | 74½ |
| National Chemical & Mfg | 4½ | 5½ |
| National Shirt Shops | 10¾ | 12¾ |
| Naumkeag Steam Cotton | 63¾ | 66¼ |
| Newmarket Manufac Co | 42¾ | ... |
| Nicholson File Company | 32 | 34½ |
| Nonquitt Mills | 31¼ | 35 |
| Ohio Finance | 8¾ | 10¼ |
| Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line | 39¾ | 42¾ |
| Parker Appliance | 13½ | 14¾ |
| Plymouth Cordage Company | 111½ | 116 |
| Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W | 85¾ | ... |
| Quincy Mkt C S & W 8 pf | 84¾ | ... |
| Remington Arms Co Inc | 3¾ | 4 |
| Saco Lowell Shops Inc | 28¼ | 30¼ |
| Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf | 28¾ | 30¾ |
| Sagamore Manufacturing Co | 31¾ | ... |
| Sanford Mills | 35¼ | 38 |
| Submarine Signal Co | 29¾ | 31¾ |
| Tampax Inc | 5¾ | 6¼ |
| Triumph Explosive Inc | 2¾ | 3¾ |
| United Elastic Corp | 15¾ | 16¾ |
| U S Envelope Company | 17¾ | 20¼ |
| U S Envelope Co 7 pf | 113¾ | 118½ |
| Waltham Watch Co 6 pf | 45¾ | ... |
| Waltham Watch Co 7 pf | 99½ | ... |
| Wamsutta Mills Inc | 28 | 30½ |
| Warner & Swasey Co | 8¾ | 9¾ |
| Warren Bros Class B | 38¼ | 41¾ |
| Warren Bros Class C | 9¾ | 10¾ |
| West Point Manufacturing | 46 | 48¾ |
| Wickwire Spencer Steel | 14 | 15¼ |

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

**Public Utility Stocks**

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama Power $7 pf | 109¾ | 113¾ |
| Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf | 93¾ | 97¾ |
| Birmingham Electric $7 pf | 102¾ | 106¾ |
| Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf | 80¼ | 83¼ |
| Central Pwr & Light 7 pf | 102¾ | 106¾ |
| Florida Power & Lt 7 pf | 99¾ | 103 |
| General Water G & E $3 pf | 37¾ | 40¼ |
| †Houston Ltg & Power | 60¼ | 63 |
| Jamaica Water Supply | 28½ | 31 |
| Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A | 105¾ | 109¾ |
| Jersey Central Power 7 pf | 94¾ | 98¼ |
| Kansas P & Lt 4¼s pf | 101¼ | 103¼ |
| Lacie Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf | 99¾ | 103¾ |
| New Orleans Pub S $7 pf | 113¾ | 117¾ |
| New Rochelle Wat pf | 77¾ | 93 |
| Northern Natural Gas Co (com) | 29¼ | 31½ |
| No States Power Del 5 pf | 111¼ | 115¼ |
| No States Power Del 6 pf | 56¾ | 59¾ |
| No States Power Del 7 pf | 61¾ | 64¾ |
| Ohio Power 4¼s pf | 112¾ | 116½ |
| Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf | 107¾ | 111¾ |
| Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf | 111¾ | 115¾ |
| Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf | 91¾ | 94¾ |
| Penn Power & Light $7 pf | 98¾ | 101¾ |
| Public Service Ind | 16¼ | 17¾ |
| Public Service Ind 5 pf | 100¼ | 103¼ |
| Public Service Okla 5 pf | 104¾ | 108¼ |
| Rochester Gas & El $ pf | 100¼ | 103¾ |
| Rochester Gas & El 6 pf | 103¾ | 108¾ |
| San Diego Gas & Electric | 12¾ | 13¾ |
| Sierra Pacific Power Co | 16¾ | 18¾ |
| Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf | 115½ | ... |
| Tampa Electric Co | 24¼ | 26¼ |
| Texas Electric Serv 6 pf | 103¾ | 107¼ |
| Texas Power & Light 6 pf | 99¾ | 103¾ |
| Washington Ry & Elec units | 14½ | 15¾ |

*Ex-dividend.

**N. E. Utility Stocks**

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bangor Hydro-Electric | 17¾ | 19¼ |
| Beverly Gas & Electric | 11¾ | ... |
| Brockton Gas Light | 6¾ | 7 |
| Central Maine Power 6 pf | 104½ | 109½ |
| Central Maine Power 7 pf | 114½ | 119½ |
| Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf | 104¾ | ... |
| Conn Light & Power | 36¾ | 39¼ |
| Eastern Utilities Asso | 23¼ | 25¼ |
| Eastern Utilities Asso conv | 1¾ | 2¼ |
| Fall River Gas Works | 31 | ... |
| Fitchburg Gas & Electric | 35¾ | 38½ |


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WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

*In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts*

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Aug. 2 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Aug. 2 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Aug. 2 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Aug. 10 |
| Union Savings Bank | Aug. 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | Aug. 10 |
| Boston Five Cents Savings Bank | Aug. 16 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Aug. 16 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Aug. 16 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Aug. 16 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | Aug. 16 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank | Aug. 18 |


**Other Massachusetts Savings Banks**

| | |
|---|---|
| Brookline Savings Bank | Aug. 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Aug. 10 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Aug. 16 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Aug. 20 |

**Aviation Stocks**

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| American Airlines pf | 112½ | 127½ |
| Liberty Aircraft | 11¾ | 12¾ |
| N E Airlines | 7¾ | 8¾ |
| Piner Aircraft | 5¾ | 6¼ |
| Pollack Manufacturing Co | 7¾ | 8¾ |

**Water Bonds**

| | Rate | Mat | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amer W W & El | 5 | 1975 | 98¾ | 101¼ |
| California Wat Ser | 4 | 1961 | 103¼ | ... |

**Green Mountain Power pf** 43½ 48¾
**Hartford Electric Light** 22¾ 24
**Haverhill Electric** 47¼ 50¾
**Haverhill Gas Light** 12¾ 13¾
**Holyoke Water Power** 15¾ 17½
**Lawrence Gas & Electric** 24 ...
**Lowell Electric Light** 35¾ 38½
**Lynn Gas & Electric** 72¼ 76
**Mass Power & Light pf** 14¾ 16½
**Mass Utilities Assn pf** 30¾ 32¾
**Narragansett Elec pf** 34 36
**N E Gas & Electric $3.50 pf** 16¼ 17¾
**N E Power Assn $ pf** 49¾ 51¾
**N E Public Serv $7 pr ln** 70¼ 74
**N E Public Serv $6 pr ln** 74¼ 78
**N E Public Serv $7 pf** 19¾ 21¾
**N E Public Serv $6 pf** 18¼ 20¾
**Newport Electric** 19¾ 21
**Providence Gas** 4¾ 5
**Pub Serv of N H $6 pf** 106 111
**R I Pub Serv pf** 31¾ 33¾
**Rockland Light and Power** 7¾ 9¼
**Springfield Gas Light** 27¾ 28¾
**Twin State Gas & El pr pf** 99 ...
**Western Mass Companies** 24¾ 26¾

**New York Bank Stocks**

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of Manhattan (.80a) | 19¾ | 20¾ |
| Bank of New York (14) | 356 | 368 |
| Bankers trust (1.40) | 44½ | 46¼ |
| Brooklyn Trust (4) | 84½ | 89½ |
| Central Hanover Bank&Trust (4) | 95 | 98½ |
| Chase National (1.40) | 36½ | 38½ |
| Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80) | 46 | 48¾ |
| Commercial (8) | 199 | 209 |
| Continental Bank & Trust (.80) | 16¾ | 18¼ |
| Corn Exchange Bank & Tr (2.40) | 48¼ | 48X |
| Empire Trust (3) | 76½ | 80½ |
| First National (60) | 2990½ | 3015½ |
| Irving Trust (.60) | 13¾ | 14X |
| Kings County (80) | 1390 | ... |
| Lawyers Trust (1) | 31¼ | 34¼ |
| Manufacturers Trust (2) | 45¾ | 47¾ |
| Manufacturers Trust pf (2) | 52¾ | 54¾ |
| National City (1) | 34¾ | 36¾ |
| New York Trust (3½) | 87¼ | 91¼ |
| Public (1½) | 31½ | 34½ |
| Title Guaranty & Trust | 6 | 6¼ |
| United States (60a) | 1210 | 1255 |

(a) Also extra or extras.

**Boston Bank Stocks**

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| †Boston Safe Deposit (16) | 2300 | ... |
| First National (2) | 48½ | 51 |
| Merchants National (12) | 325 | 345 |
| †New England Trust (30) | 2400 | ... |
| National Rockland (2) | 45 | 49½ |
| National Shawmut (1) | 23½ | 25¼ |
| Pilgrim Trust (8) | 178 | ... |
| Second National (4) | 125 | 132 |
| †State Street Trust (8) | 250 | ... |
| United States Trust (.50) | 93¾ | 11½ |
| United States Trust pf (.80) | 150 | ... |
| Webster & Atlas (2) | 49½ | 54½ |

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

**Other Bank Stocks**

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of America NTSA (2.40) | 41½ | 44 |
| Continental Illinois (4) | 97¼ | 101¼ |
| First National Chicago (10) | 344 | 358 |
| Pennsylvania Co (1.60) | 32¼ | 34½ |

**Insurance Stocks**

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna Casualty (24) | 139½ | 147½ |
| Aetna Insurance (1.80a) | 56¾ | 58¾ |
| Aetna Life (1.20a) | 34¾ | 36¾ |
| Agricultural (3a) | 74½ | 78 |
| Am Alliance (1a) | 23¾ | 25¾ |
| American Casualty Company | 11¾ | 12½ |
| American Equitable (1) | 29¾ | 31¾ |
| American Insurance Newark | 13½ | 16¼ |
| American Re-Insurance (1g) | 59¾ | 62¾ |
| American Reserve | 15¾ | 17¼ |
| American Surety (2½) | 58¾ | 61½ |
| Baltimore-American (.20a) | 7¾ | 8¾ |
| Bankers & Shippers (2g) | 88½ | 93½ |
| Boston (16a) | 606 | 630 |
| Camden Fire (1) | 21 | 23½ |
| City of New York (1g) | 17½ | 20½ |
| Connecticut Gen Life (1) | 38 | 40 |
| Continental Casualty (1.20a) | 39 | 41½ |
| Federal (1.40) | 43 | 46½ |
| Federal (1.40) | 47 | 49½ |
| Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a) | 68½ | 73½ |
| Fireman Fund (SF) (3) | 87 | 91 |
| Firemen's Newark (.40) | 12¾ | 14 |
| Franklin Fire (1a) | 28¼ | 31 |
| General Reinsurance (2) | 50¼ | 53½ |
| Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g) | 19¼ | 21¼ |
| Glens Falls (1.60) | 42¾ | 45¼ |
| Globe & Republic (½) | 9¾ | 10½ |
| Great American Insurance (1a) | 29¾ | 31½ |
| Hanover (1.20) | 28¼ | 30¼ |
| Hartford Fire (2a) | 103¾ | 108½ |
| Hartford Steam Boiler (1.80a) | 45¾ | 48¾ |
| Home Insurance (1.20a) | 30¾ | 32¾ |
| Homestead (½g) | 16 | 18 |
| Insurance Co N America (2½a) | 84¾ | 87¾ |
| Jersey Insurance N Y (1½) | 40 | 43 |
| Knickerbacker (½) | 9½ | 10½ |
| Maryland Casualty | 5¾ | 6¾ |
| Massachusetts Bond (3½) | 73½ | 78 |
| Merchants & Mfrs of N Y (.40) | 7¼ | 8¼ |
| Merchants Fire Assoc (1½a) | 50¾ | 53¾ |
| National Fire (2) | 64½ | 67½ |
| National Liberty (.20a) | 8 | 9½ |
| National Union (3a) | 100 | 200 |
| New Amsterdam Casualty (½g | 27¼ | 29¾ |
| New Brunswick (1½a) | 33¼ | 35¾ |
| New Hampshire (1.60a) | 46½ | 49 |
| New York Fire (.80) | 15¾ | 17¾ |
| North River (1) | 23¾ | 26¾ |
| Northeast Insurance | 5¾ | 6¾ |
| Northern (3a) | 106½ | 111 |
| Pacific Fire (5) | 107½ | 112½ |
| Pacific Indemnity (2a) | 48¾ | 50¾ |
| Peerless Casualty Company | 10¾ | 12¼ |
| Phoenix (2a) | 92¾ | 96¾ |
| Preferred Accident (.80a) | 14¾ | 16¼ |
| Providence-Washington (1a) | 36¼ | 38¾ |
| ReinsuranceCorNewYork (.75g) | 5¾ | 7¾ |
| RepublicInsuranceCoTexas (1.20) | 28¼ | 30¼ |
| Reserve (P) Insurance (1.20a) | 25¾ | 27¾ |
| StPaulGire&Marine (8a) | 303 | 313 |
| Seaboard Surety (½g) | 81¾ | 84¼ |
| Security (1.40) | 37¾ | 39¾ |
| Springfield (4½a) | 121½ | 127 |
| Standard Accident | 72¼ | 76 |
| Travelers (16) | 485 | 500 |
| UnitedStatesFid&Guarantee (1a) | 37½ | 39½ |
| United States Fire (2) | 52½ | 55¼ |
| United States Guarantee (1.60a) | 67½ | 71½ |
| Westchester (1.20a) | 35¼ | 37¾ |

a—also extra or extras
e—paid last year
g—declared or paid so far this year

**Investment Trusts**

| Management | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Affiliated Fund Inc | 3.55 | 3.88 |
| Amerex Holding | 24.375 | 25.875 |
| American Business Shares | 3.40 | 3.72 |
| Axe Houghton Fund A | 13.84 | 14.88 |
| Bond Inv Tr of America | 99.21 | 103.34 |
| Boston Fund | 17.18 | 18.47 |
| Broad Street Investing | 28.20 | 30.49 |
| Bullock Fund | 15.03 | 16.47 |
| Canadian Investment Fund | 3.05 | 3.35 |
| Century Shares Trust | 28.30 | 30.43 |
| Chemical Fund | 10.09 | 10.92 |
| Christiana Securities Co | 2430.00 | 2530.00 |
| Commodity Corp | 3.12 | ... |
| Consolidated Investment Tr | 36.25 | 39.00 |
| Dividend Shares | 1.25 | 1.38 |
| Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd | 20.06 | 21.55 |
| Eaton & Howard Stock Fd | 12.04 | 12.93 |
| Equitable Invest Corp | 30.25 | 32.53 |
| Equity Corp $3 pf | 31.375 | 33.25 |
| Fidelity Funo Inc | 18.26 | 19.66 |
| Fund Investors Inc | 21.93 | 24.05 |
| General Capital | 32.68 | 35.14 |
| General Investors Trust | 5.22 | 5.62 |
| Incorporated Investors Tr | 20.61 | 22.16 |
| Institutional Sec: Bank Group | .85 | .92 |
| Inst Sec: Insurance Group | 1.13 | 1.25 |
| †Keystone Custodian unds | | |
| Bid Asked | | |
| B-1 ..... 33.28 | S-1 ..... | 27.74 |
| B-2 ..... 28.94 | S-2 ..... | 14.64 |
| B-3 ..... 19.14 | S-3 ..... | 11.38 |
| B-4 ..... 10.53 | S-4 ..... | 4.90 |
| K-1 ..... 17.93 | K-2 ..... | 19.46 |
| †Loomis Sayles Mut Fd | 95.20 | ... |
| †Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd | 39.80 | ... |
| Maryland Fund | 4.40 | 5.00 |
| Mass Invest Tr | 21.32 | 22.92 |
| Mass Invest Tr | 10.51 | 11.30 |
| Mass Inv 2d Fd | 11.09 | 12.12 |
| Mutual Invest | 1.32 | 1.44 |
| Nation Wide Voting | 12.68 | 13.66 |
| New England Fund | 17.00 | 18.625 |
| Plymouth Fund Inc | .51 | .56 |
| Putnam Fund | 13.50 | 14.52 |
| Quarterly Income Shares | 6.35 | 6.83 |
| Railway & Light Sec | 12.75 | 13.125 |
| Railway & Light Sec pf | 103.00 | ... |
| Repub Invest Fund | 3.75 | 4.14 |
| Scudder, Stevens & Clark | 99.10 | 92.94 |
| Spencer Trask Fund | 14.46 | 15.35 |
| State Street Invest | 80.51 | 86.51 |
| Trusteed Am Bk "B" | .42 | ... |
| Trusteed Industry Shrs | .75 | .84 |
| Wellington Fund | 16.56 | 18.21 |
| **Fixed and Unit Type** | | |
| Assoc Stand Oil | 6.375 | 7.125 |
| Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod | 2.76 | ... |
| Cumulative Trust Shares | 4.84 | ... |
| Diversified Tr C | 5.70 | 6.40 |
| Diversified Tr D | 3.80 | 4.40 |
| Foundation Tr Shrs A | 4.82 | 5.58 |
| Fund Tr Shrs A | 3.45 | ... |
| Nation Wide Sec | 3.80 | ... |
| North Am Bond Tr Ctfs | 39.75 | ... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1953 | 2.13 | ... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1955 | 2.73 | ... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1956 | 2.87 | ... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1958 | 2.30 | ... |
| Super of Am Tr AA | 2.43 | ... |
| U S Elec Lt & Pow "A" | 15.50 | ... |
| U S Elec Lt & Pow "B" | 1.75 | ... |
| **Investment Banking** | | |
| Blair & Co | 2.75 | 3.125 |
| First Boston Corp | 21.875 | 23.25 |

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

## ICC Issues New Haven's Fourth Plan

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today issued its fourth revision of the reorganization plan for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, leaving the total capitalization unchanged at $365,000,000 but making some changes in the distribution of securities.

The plan, made effective as of July 1, and revising an ICC order of October 6, 1942, covers also the Old Colony Railroad Company, Hartford and Connecticut Western Railroad Company and the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad Company.

**Must Pay B. & P. Taxes**

At the same time, a supplemental report was issued in connection with the reorganization of the Boston & Providence Railroad Corporation, specifying that the New Haven must pay all taxes due from the Boston & Providence regardless of whether they accrue before or after the date of confirmation of the latter railroad's reorganization plan.

The new securities distribution plan provides that public holders of New Haven's first and refunding mortgage bonds shall receive the principal amount and unpaid interest in new securities as follows:

23.52 per cent in new first and refunding bonds, series A, 47.46 per cent in new income bonds, Series A, and 29.02 per cent in new preferred stock, Series A. The old ratio was 20, 40 and 40 per cent respectively.

Other provisions for distribution of securities include:

Holders of New Haven's 15-year secured 6 per cent gold bonds shall receive for each $1,000 bond and unpaid interest to July 1, 58.05 per cent in new first and refunding bonds, Series A, and 41.95 per cent in new income bonds, Series A.

**What the Banks Get**

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Railroad Credit Corporation each will receive for notes of the New Haven 100 per cent in new collateral trust notes. The Chase National Bank of New York will receive for the $4,759,000 of notes it holds and the unpaid interest to July 1, 94.55 per cent in first and refunding bonds, series A, and 5.45 per cent in the new income bonds, series A.

The Irving Trust Company, New York, which holds $2,350,000 of notes, shall receive 100 per cent of the notes and interest in first and refunding bonds, series A.

The First National Bank of Boston will receive 100 per cent in series A first and refunding bonds for its $4,200,000 of notes, and will receive common stock for an unsecured claim of $245,000.

The Shawmut National Bank of Boston will receive for its $2,000,000 of notes and the interest on them, 80.86 per cent in the refunding bonds and 19.14 per cent in the income bonds.

The State of Massachusetts is given an option to purchase the portion of the Old Colony's Boston group lines from Boston to Braintree at the salvage value if the reorganized company should decide to discontinue passenger service on the Old Colony's line.

## Commodity Futures

**Grains at Principal Markets**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Pr. Cl. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July Wheat | | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.44¼ | 1.43¾ | 1.44 | 1.44¼ | |
| Minneapolis | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.35⅝ | |
| Kansas City | 1.37¼ | 1.37 | 1.37¼ | 1.37¼ | |
| Winnipeg | 1.07⅜ | 1.06¾ | 1.06⅞ | 1.07⅜ | |
| Sept. Wheat | | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.45⅛ | 1.44⅜ | 1.44¾ | 1.44⅝ | |
| Minneapolis | 1.37⅜ | 1.37 | 1.37⅛ | 1.37¼ | |
| Kansas City | 1.38⅛ | 1.38 | 1.38⅜ | 1.38⅜ | |
| Dec. Wheat | | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.56½ | 1.45¾ | 1.46 | 1.46 | |
| Minneapolis | 1.39⅜ | 1.38⅞ | 1.39⅛ | 1.39 | |
| Kansas City | 1.39½ | 1.39 | 1.39¼ | 1.79¼ | |
| Winnipeg | 1.08 | 1.07¼ | 1.07¼ | 1.08¾ | |
| July Oats | | | | | |
| Chicago | .69¾ | .68⅞ | .69¼ | .69¾ | |
| Minneapolis | .63⅜ | .63½ | .63½ | .63¼ | |
| Winnipeg | | | .51½ | .51½ | |
| Rye, Chicago | | | | | |
| July | 1.05⅜ | 1.06¼ | 1.05½ | 1.05⅜ | 1.05⅜ |
| Sept. | 1.05¼ | 1.06¼ | 1.05¼ | 1.05¾ | 1.05¾ |
| Dec. | 1.07¼ | 1.07⅞ | 1.07¼ | 1.07⅝ | 1.07¼ |
| May | 1.09½ | 1.10¼ | 1.09⅜ | 1.09¾ | 1.09⅝ |

**Wool**

**Grease**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | ..... | ..... | ..... | 101.0n | 101.0 |
| October | ..... | ..... | ..... | 97.5n | 97.5 |
| December | ..... | ..... | ..... | 96.5n | 96.5 |
| March | ..... | ..... | ..... | 93.5b | 93.5 |
| May | ..... | ..... | ..... | 90.5n | 90.5 |

**Tops**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | ..... | ..... | ..... | 137.0b | 136.5 |
| October | ..... | ..... | ..... | 132.5b | 132.5 |
| December | ..... | ..... | ..... | 130.5b | 130.5 |
| March | ..... | ..... | ..... | 123.5b | 123.5 |
| May | ..... | ..... | ..... | 119.3b | 119.5 |

nNominal. bBid.

**Cotton**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 19.98 | 20.02 | 19.97 | 19.99 | 19.98 |
| December | 19.82 | 19.84 | 19.80 | 19.82 | 19.81 |
| March | 19.69 | 19.70 | 19.66 | 19.66 | 19.66 |
| May | 19.55 | 19.57 | 19.51 | 19.53 | 19.52 |
| July | 19.40 | 19.40 | 19.40 | 19.40 | 19.40 |
| Spot 21.35 | | | | | |

**Black Pepper**

Closing prices, July, September, October, 6.63 bid.

**Chicago Mercantile Exchange**

**Eggs**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| †October | 44.35 | 44.35 | 44.00 |

**Potatoes**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| November | ..... | 3.04n | 3.04 |

†No. 2 contract. n—Nominal.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

**DPC Contracts Announced**

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Defense Plant Corporation has announced the execution of contracts with Ancor Corporation, New York City, for plant facilities in South Carolina to cost about $3,620,000; Wickwire Spencer Steel Company, New York City, for equipment at a Massachusetts plant to cost about $85,000.

**Massachusetts Investors Trust**

NEW YORK (AP)—Massachusetts Investors Trust reported today net asset value per share of $20.83 on June 30, compared with $19.81 on March 31 and $14.61 on the like date last year. In the 12-month period, the number of shares outstanding rose from 6,037,912 to 6,760,489 on June 30.

## New York Curb

**Closing Prices**

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 300 | Aero Sup B (.50g) | 4¾ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 100 | Ainsworth (½g) | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 800 | Airc Access (½g) | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 200 | Allied Prod A (1¼) | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| 50 | Alum Ltd (hBa) | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 100 | Alum Co Am (2g) | 113½ | 113 | 113½ |
| 200 | Alum Co Am pf (6) | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ |
| 200 | Am Cen Mfg (.50g) | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 300 | Am C P&LA | 41¾ | 41½ | 41⅝ |
| 100 | Am Ctr P&L | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 200 | Am Cyan B (.60) | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 400 | Am & Fgn P war | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 100 | Am Gas Accept (.g) | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 600 | Am Gasdrol (1.6e) | 26½ | 25⅝ | 26⅛ |
| 100 | Am G&E pf (4½) | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅞ |
| 25 | Am Gen .2 pf (2) | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 100 | Am Hard Rub (1½g) | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25½ |
| 50 | Am Laundmch(1g) | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 600 | Am Lt&Tr (1.20) | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 |
| 200 | Am Mfg (1g) | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 2300 | Am Maracaibo | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| 400 | Am Meter (1½g) | 24 | 23½ | 24 |
| 4.00 | Am Republics (.30g) | 12⅜ | 11⅞ | 12⅜ |
| 1900 | Am Superpow | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 100 | Am Superpow 1 pf | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| 100 | Am Thread pf | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 400 | Am Writ Pap | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 200 | Appal E P pf (4½) | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| 100 | Ark Nat Gas A | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 4.00 | Ark Nat Gas A | 5¼ | 4⅞ | 5 |
| 600 | Aro Equip (.60g) | 21¾ | 20⅜ | 21 |
| 800 | Ashland Oil&R (.40) | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 600 | Atlantic C Fish (1g) | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 100 | Atl Rayon (½g) | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 3300 | Atlas Corp war | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ |
| 100 | Atlas D Forge | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 200 | Atlas Ply | 23¾ | 23¼ | 23½ |
| 100 | Automat Prod (½g) | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 100 | Automotive (.40) | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 1000 | Babcock&Wil (1g) | 22½ | 22½ | 22⅝ |
| 800 | Baldwin Loco war | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ |
| 1700 | Barium Stk St | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 170 | Bassett Brun (1½g) | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 1100 | Beech Aire (1e) | 14¼ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| 1200 | Berg & Gay Furn | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 |
| 700 | Bliss (E W) (2) | 15¾ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 1300 | Blue Ridge | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 100 | Blue Rid cv pf (3d) | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4⅞ |
| 200 | Bohack (H C) pf | 11½ | 11 | 11 |
| 30 | Bohack(HC)1pf (2½) | 82 | 81 | 82 |
| 100 | Bostm-Blit H 2 pf | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 1100 | Brad Tr L&P (h7½g) | 22¼ | 22½ | 22⅝ |
| 600 | Breeze Corp (.80g) | 11¾ | 11 | 11 |
| 800 | Brewst Aero | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 1800 | Bridgpt Mach | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 100 | Brill A | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 100 | Brill B | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 25 | Brill pf | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 100 | Brit-AmTbreg (.225g) | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 100 | Brit Celan | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 700 | Brown F&W | 4 | 3¾ | 4 |
| 100 | Brown F & WA (1½) | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 10 | BrownDiscDiv 1½s&K | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 400 | Brown Rubber | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 100 | Buckeye P L .60G | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 1600 | Buf N&SE pf | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ |
| 225 | Buf N&SE 5pf | 95½ | 94½ | 95 |
| 700 | Buf Niag El 5pf | 12¾ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ |
| 2800 | Burry Biscuit | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ |
| 300 | Cal El Pow | 6⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| 100 | Calamba Sug | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 1200 | Callite Tung (.20g) | 6¼ | 6 | 6 |
| 600 | Can Marconi (h.04g) | 2½ | 2 | 2 |
| 700 | Carrier Corp | 16½ | 15⅞ | 15¾ |
| 1300 | Catalin Am (.10e) | 4¼ | 4 | 4 |
| 2800 | Cen & SW (1.15g) | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 400 | Cen Hud G&E(.51g) | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 100 | Cen Ohio St (.60g) | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 600 |

# Jimmy Dykes Next Fenway Rival of Sox

By Ed Rumill
*Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Jimmy Dykes knows, perhaps better than the next fellow, what the New York Yankees are doing to the American League pennant race.

A month ago the White Sox were seventh, 6½ games off the leading Yankee pace. The Browns were pressing from the rear. But Dykes gave the signal, whatever it was, and the White Sox began to move. They won 16, lost 11 in the next 30 days and moved up the ladder into the first division. The Browns, Senators, Athletics, Red Sox and Tigers all came out second best in their series with Dykes during the spurt. It began to look like a beautiful fall for the rotund Jimmy.

**Yanks Faster**

But at this point the pals of the White Sox took a closer look at the standing and discovered that, despite his climb among the first four, Dykes was even further from the leading Yankees than he had been away back there in seventh place. The margin between New York and Chicago in the race had increased from 6½ to 8½ games. Although the Windy City's South Siders had moved at a very good .593 pace, the Yanks had moved even faster. But you can be sure that such a trivial matter will not discourage Dykes.

The White Sox, Boston will find tomorrow, Thursday and Friday, have lost none of their pesky qualities. Dykes has a real good ball club and is in the thick of the scramble with the Senators, Browns, Indians and—we hope—Red Sox for the runnerup spot behind the Yankees. Chicago has good pitching and fair power and, of course, a good manager. It is no easier to score on Dykes' pitchers than it was before the war. And his batters peck away at you until they have a one or two-run lead.

**Missed No-Hitter**

The sensations in the ranks of the White Sox are Guy Curtright and Orval Grove, although not necessarily in that order of importance. The former is leading the American League at bat and Grove, with eight victories and no defeats, is the front runner among hurlers. Grove, you may remember, had the door to the mound's Hall of Fame slammed in his face recently with two out in the ninth inning. Needing only one more putout for a no-hitter, Orval, a right-hander, served up a ball which Joe Gordon of the Yankees pulled into left field for two bases.

Another interesting sidelight on the White Sox is the appearance of Ralph Hodgin at third base. Hodgin belonged to the Braves for several years, making a couple of spring training trips with them and playing for a while at Hartford. But we knew him only as an outfielder. How Dykes was able to convert him and not impair the forward motion of the club, is a mystery. But, come to think of it, a lot of Dykes' accomplishments remain a mystery. Hodgin will take a good .314 batting average into tomorrow's double-header with the Red Sox at Fenway Park. Wonder if any of the boys have tried bunting down his way?

Dykes suspended southpaw Ed Smith a while back, but the suspension was lifted at Cooperstown yesterday, where the Sox were defeated by the Dodgers in an exhibition, 7-5. The manager announced the suspension because he believed Smith was not in shape to pitch.

* * *

**Briefs** . . . The Braves won their exhibition at Albany last night, 3-2, en route to Chicago and the start on the morrow of another western tour . . . The Red Sox were beaten by the Norfolk sailors in 10 innings, 5-4, when Don Padgett clouted a ball against the right field fence with Benny McCoy on third base . . . Incidentally, there may be some significance to the appearance of George Metkovich at first base in this contest . . . Dom Di Maggio was in center field for Norfolk and stole a base . . . Tony Cuccinello, released outright by the Braves, is free to make a deal for himself, if he can . . . But the veteran infielder has slowed to a walk.

**American League**

| Club | Won | Lost | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 47 | 30 | .610 | |
| Washington | 44 | 38 | .537 | 5½ |
| Detroit | 40 | 37 | .519 | 7 |
| Chicago | 38 | 38 | .500 | 8½ |
| St. Louis | 38 | 39 | .494 | 9 |
| Cleveland | 37 | 41 | .474 | 10½ |
| Boston | 36 | 43 | .456 | 12 |
| Philadelphia | 34 | 48 | .415 | 15½ |

**National League**

| Club | Won | Lost | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 49 | 28 | .636 | |
| Brooklyn | 49 | 35 | .583 | 3½ |
| Pittsburgh | 42 | 36 | .538 | 7½ |
| Cincinnati | 40 | 40 | .500 | 10½ |
| Chicago | 36 | 44 | .450 | 14½ |
| Philadelphia | 36 | 45 | .444 | 15 |
| Boston | 33 | 42 | .440 | 15 |
| New York | 33 | 48 | .407 | 18 |

**Boston Pitching**

**Red Sox**

| | W | L | | W | L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judd | 5 | 4 | Lucier | 2 | 3 |
| Ryba | 4 | 7 | Dobson | 1 | 0 |
| Hughson | 3 | 7 | Newsome | 1 | 2 |
| Terry | 3 | 4 | Woods | 0 | 1 |
| Brown | 3 | 4 | | | |

**Braves**

| | W | L | | W | L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salvo | 3 | 2 | Martin | 0 | 0 |
| Barrett | 0 | 5 | MacFarden | 0 | 1 |
| Andrews | 7 | 11 | Farrell | 0 | 1 |
| Javery | 3 | 4 | Odom | 0 | 2 |
| Tobin | 6 | 6 | | | |

Normally there are 2,351,000 golfers in this country. That was the count made in the last prewar year, 1941.

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# Air Corps Relief Stars

Associated Press

**Runners Arrive Cross-Country**

**Gunder Haegg (left) and Gil Dodds, Swedish and American middle-distance runners, arrived last night at the East Boston Airport from California, where they ran against each other last Saturday. This Saturday they meet at 7:15 p. m. in the Harvard Stadium for the benefit of the Army Air Corps Relief.**

# In the Dugout

*with Rumill*

## The Dodgers Hang On

A reporter asked Casey Stengel if he thought the so-called revolt at Ebbets Field would cheat the Dodgers out of the pennant and added: "And I won't quote you."

"I don't know," the manager of the Braves answered. "And you can quote me."

"But I'll say this," he went on. "If we could have beaten the Dodgers on Saturday, after taking them on Friday—and we should have—I think you might have seen them go to pieces. But when Camilli hit those two home runs and the scoreboard showed that the Cardinals were losing to Pittsburgh, the Dodgers began to smell that bacon again and they really snapped out of it.

**But We Didn't**

"If the Braves could have beaten the Dodgers last week while the Cardinals were dropping four straight in Pittsburgh, those Brooklyn boys might have gotten so 'low' that nothing could have snapped them out of it. But we didn't, so they didn't."

It is inconceivable that the battle of Brooklyn will have no effect on the Dodger pace from here in. It takes a mighty good ball club to fight through such a siege and come out on top. Leo Durocher probably hasn't that good a team.

However, at a time when you'd expect a hustling outfit like the Cardinals to jump ahead after the encouraging news which was drifting West out of Brooklyn, Billy Southworth's league leaders hit a snag—and hit it with a resounding thud. The thud, in fact, made almost as much noise around the circuit as what was happening to Leo Durocher here in the East.

**Losing Column**

Durocher himself predicted late last week that the loss of the two southpaws, Ernie White and Howie Pollet, would prove an anchor around the necks of the Redbirds. Did Leo hit the nail on the head? Or did the last week end find the Cardinals face to face with one of those letdowns which any flag-bound club may encounter in mid-summer?

Of course, regardless of player balance or anything else on the mechanical side, Southworth still has an important bulge on Durocher in that mathematical enemy of all trailing clubs, the losing column. As the Cardinals awaited the opening early this week of an extended stand at Sportsman's Park, they had a seven-game edge on the Dodgers in the column marked "games lost."

And why is the losing column so paramount as the race gets along toward the end of summer? Well, if club B is behind club A five games in the winning column and both are even on the losing side, this means that club B has played five games less than club A. Therefore, there is the chance that when club B plays those five contests, it will win them all, pulling up even with club A. However, when club B is trailing by five games in the losing column, those engagements are gone forever—never can be made up, because they already have been played and lost.

**Pitt Third**

Durocher's one big chance lies in his ability to personally beat Southworth, a trick in which Leo has not been too successful to date. The tally in the St. Louis-Brooklyn series up to the moment is seven victories for the former, only four for the latter. Eleven games remain in the series. Every time Durocher wins when he stands up against Southworth, he knocks one game out from under the St. Louis advantage in the aforementioned losing column.

Beyond the Cards and Dodgers, people are wondering about, or surprised at, the position of the Pirates. Frankie Frisch has been within a short win streak of the runner-up berth for weeks, but don't get the idea he does it with mirrors. He gets rather good pitching from three or four boys and great pitching from Rip Sewell. Then, too, at a time when there is less emphasis on the lively ball and more on strategy, give Frisch a little credit. He has been around.

# Ted Bishop Would Do Well In Tam O' Shanter Tourney

By A. Linde Fowler
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

One Boston golfer who no doubt regrets profoundly that he is not competing in the Tam O'Shanter tournament in Chicago is Ted Bishop. The man whose play has dominated Massachusetts amateur ranks for the last three years is showing the best form of his golfing career, according to reports, at a period when it means nothing more than the personal satisfaction of doing well the thing that he likes best to do.

Bishop sees the time in the near future when his opportunities for playing the game he loves probably will be limited, or maybe nil, for the duration, but he will carry some pleasant memories, for his last six rounds, in their chronological sequence, have resulted as follows:

Wellesley Country Club, 67, tieing the amateur record; Oakley, 68; Woodland, 67 and 68, same day; Woodland, 65; Oakley, 65, tieing the amateur course record.

There are six consecutive rounds with a total of 400 strokes, or an average of 66⅔ per round, a record of which Ben Hogan, Byron Nelson, Sam Snead or any of the topnotch professionals might well feel proud. Bishop's companion player in some of those rounds, including the 65 at Oakley (34 out, 31 home) was John Corcoran, who mentions that no putts were conceded, everything holed.

Even more interesting is Corcoran's comment that he doubts if there is another golfer in the world today whose iron play is fined than Bishop's right now.

Speaking of rounds under 70, and fine iron play, it did not take Ted Turner long to show the folks at the Wianno Club, on the Cape, that he had lost none of his skill since he won the Massachusetts open championship 10 years ago and then departed for other fields, returning this summer as Wianno pro. One of his best on this course which is not long, but requires a lot of accuracy for low scoring, was a 68, made in the company of Eddie Stimpson and Robert McColl, who were 77 and 82, respectively.

"I certainly enjoyed seeing him do it," was Eddie Stimpson's comment on Turner's 68. "All his drives were low, with a little hook on the end which got him into trouble once, at the 13th, which has a bend to the right. He recovered out of the woods and got his 4. Like all these pros nowadays, his short game was very steady." In the 68 was a ball out of bounds at the fourth, and a resultant 6, also a 5 at the 445-yard second, where he was just short in two and missed an 8-foot putt. As against that, however, he later chipped in for a 3 at the 435-yard fifteenth and he deuced the fifth, on a 14-foot putt.

Stimpson refers modestly to his own round, 77, with its 39 out and 38 back, and 6's at the second and tenth, but for a man who has played no more than a dozen rounds of golf the last two years, 77's are not to be sneezed at, on any course.

In the last few years, Stimpson has dropped almost completely out of tournament golf, but for a stretch of a dozen years or more, beginning in the 1920's, he was a tough man to beat in match play. He won the Massachusetts amateur championship in 1935 and was runner-up in the first New England amateur championship, played at the Rhode Island Country Club in 1926. It took two extra holes in the final for F. C. Newton to oust him. They were both of the same type, veritable bulldogs in the clutch. In winning the state amateur at Brae Burn in 1935, Stimpson had to go an extra to down Leo Martin in the semifinal, and then two extra to beat Mel Merritt in the final.

# Swedish Ace Too Much For Scratch Race

Boston's one chance to see Gunder Haegg, the Swedish runner, in a record performance this Saturday evening in the Harvard Stadium, needs one thing to mark success—competition. Races to date have been no more than exhibitions. The elongated distance ace obviously runs to win and obviously there is no one on the horizon capable of beating him here in the Stadium.

If the promoters, mainly Swede Nelson and Ralph Colson, and the American-Scandinavian A. A., can stage a handicap affair and really extend this remarkable visitor, the clock might show results. Haegg can run faster than he has to date. But Don Burnham, Gil Dodds, Bill Hulse and Bobby Knowles cannot match him from scratch. Dodds might run him to a fast three-quarter or 1,500 meter distance, but the flying Swede apparently coasts the rest of the distance.

Space these other boys in such a manner that at the mile mark they still have plenty of running left and Haegg might show some real speed. Latest plans have Dodds at scratch and the other boys booked for handicaps.

**Swedish Sponsors**

This appearance of Haegg is sponsored by Swedish backing. Elsewhere it has been under that of other organizations. He arrived with Dodds from California by way of New York last night and is preparing for this Saturday affair at Concord, Mass. The local sponsors are staging the affair for the benefit of the Army Air Corps Relief.

Local track fans are offered much more than a mere race. Augmenting the Haegg visit will be other short races and a combined Army operations show starting at 6:30 which is to include field and air demonstrations. Fighter planes are planned for overhead thrills and within the Stadium will be band music, exhibition drills and other war displays described by Army officials through amplifiers.

**Subway Trains**

In order to ease the transportation problem, the Boston Elevated will run the Cambridge subway trains direct to the Lars Anderson Bridge. Admissions are planned at $2.20, $1.00 and 55 cents—the last two prices unreserved and servicemen and children under 16 will be admitted for 55 cents. The $2.20 reserved admit to both sides of the Stadium, the $1.10 to the Bowl end and the last price to the steel stands.

Corrected reports from California regarding the race in which Haegg beat the local national champion at the mile say that the margin was 30 feet, not 30 yards. That seems more reasonable, but still is a far cry from expecting the Boston boy to push Haegg at that distance for anything like a record without handicap.

While the show opens at 6:30 p. m. on Saturday night the real attraction, Haegg, is booked to run at either 7.15 p. m. or 7.30 at the latest. This insures an early finish to the evening and permits the spectators to carry on other evening plans and to get home early. Tickets are now on sale at the Harvard Athletic Association under the guidance of Carroll F. Getchell.

# *Golf Scores Soar Upward In Tam Play*

CHICAGO, July 20 (AP)—Only one in the 262-man Tam O'Shanter all-America amateur golf field managed to play par golf. He was Richard McCreary, Jr., of Indianapolis, a sales executive, Indianapolis district titleholder and the Hoosier State champion in 1937. The margin of McCreary's advantage was as small as possible, for only one stroke behind him, tied at 73, were three youthful challengers all from the same near-by Waukegan, Ill., Golf Club, and another from St. Louis, Bob Cochran, St. Louis district open champion and one of the ablest amateur swingers in the country.

The others just a stroke off the par pace were Frank Perpich, former member of the golf varsity at Northwestern University; Frank Kovach, electric company worker who went to the semifinals of the Chicago national amateur championship a year ago, and William Chambers, a storekeeper from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Back of the leaders came John Lenzini, Highwood, Ill., who shot a 38-36—74 while enjoying a brief vacation from bricklaying. Then followed Dale Morey of Martinsville, Ind., the Hoosier champion, with a 75. Art Doering of Chicago and Earl Christiansen, Miami, Fla., policeman, both shot 76's while such other favorite contenders as Wehrle, last year's runnerup; Steve Kovach of Pittsburgh, and Jimmy Frisina of Taylorville, Ill., each went for 78's.

Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio, winner of the 1941 and 1942 Tam opens, believes the scores in the 1943 tournament will be considerably higher principally because of the lack of tournament competition. Nelson has engaged in only one tourney since last summer, the small Kentucky open which he won recently.

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China and Glas Specialists
Tel. 7459

EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME
No matter what you may be requiring for your home, we are sure to be able to offer you the finest selection that is today possible, and at prices which create far better values.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
Phone 9548 BRADFORD (5 lines)

ABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill Street Bradford
TELEPHONE 2462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

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Bailey's
For Style and Value in Ladies' Wear
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Also at Church Street, Accrington

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Richard Arnott LTD.
Ladies' Tailors, Outfitters and Furriers
Furs and Fur Coats
RENOVATIONS
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COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Unequalled for Household Linens
Agents for Ladies' "Norvic" Shoes
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters
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DAVID S. BUTLER
Limited
Printing, Stationery, Office Equipment
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*ENGLAND*

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of Harrogate
Specialists in
Tailored Costumes
Coats
Exclusive Hats
Knitwear Blouses
Lingerie and Hosiery
Hand Bags Gloves
Neckwear, Scarves, etc.
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*Gift Shop*
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Get That Personal Attention Which We Consider Is Your Due
GREGG'S LAUNDRY
SHEEPRIDGE Phone 663

**KENDAL**

WATSON BROS.
Agents for Lotus and Delta Shoes
*Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters*
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H. & R. D. CURL
*Fishmongers and Poulterers*
45, Stramongate, Kendal

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Gelders
Noted for BLANKETS CURTAINS LOOSE COVERS
LADIES', CHILDREN'S, MEN'S WEAR
BLACK-OUT SPECIALISTS
115, 119, VICAR LANE, LEEDS.

E. WILSHIRE & Co., Ltd.
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—COALS—
Phone 24428 for Prices
Hunslet Lane, Midland Leeds 10

**LIVERPOOL**

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WHEN IN LIVERPOOL HAVE LUNCH
at
COOPERS CAFÉ
CHURCH STREET

Armstrongs
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool Phone Wavertree 139

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1831
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let Us Call for Your Washing
Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
193 Smithdown Road Tel. Wavertree 569

**LYTHAM—ST. ANNES**

A. R. BOWKER
*Butcher*
24, Wood Street, St. Annes-on-Sea
For Service and Civility
TEL. 381

HINDLES
(Arthur Pointon)
FINE CUT GLASS AND CHINA
33, The Square, St. Annes-on-Sea
Tel. 226

*ENGLAND*

**LYTHAM—ST. ANNES** *(Continued)*

THISTLETHWAITE & EDGAR
*Electrical Engineers and Contractors*
Back St. Annes Road, West St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

ADAM HUNTER
61, The Square, St. Annes-on-Sea
LEATHER GOODS, GIFTS, BOOKS, STATIONERY NOVELTIES *of Many Kinds*

**MANCHESTER**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642, 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DICKSON & ROBINSON Limited
SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc. Catalogue to guide you—FREE
CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

J. & J. SHAW Ltd.
for High Quality New and Second Hand
FURNITURE and CARPETS
We are open to purchase for cash Modern Furniture and Carpets of good quality and in good condition.
70, Oxford Street, Manchester, 1

J. EDWARDS & SON LTD.
CHURCH'S ARCH MOULDED SHOES
"LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND"
FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY
61 DEANSGATE

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
*Exclusive Fashions*
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
for
*Fashions, Furniture, Fabrics*
BLAckfriars 6666
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

HILL & ECKERSLEYS Ltd.
*Printers—Poster Writers Stationers—Bookbinders, etc.*
Needham Ave., Chorlton-cum-Hardy Manchester 21
TEL. CHORLTON 1069

JOHN G. MILLER LTD.
L. N. E. R. Sidings, Ardwick
COAL and COKE
all grades
(Wagon loads at wholesale prices to any station)
PHONE ARDWICK 2961

A. & S. WALKER LTD.
for
Social and Business Stationery
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
*All Makes of Fountain Pens and Pencils*
Branches: 62 King St., St. Ann's Passage
Victoria Street Corner Manchester

MOLINEUXS'
will purchase
Upright and Baby Grand PIANOS
Please 'phone or write with price and particulars.
MOLINEUX & SON
(Blackfriars 4634)
99-101, Bridge Street
(corner of Deansgate) M./C.3.

BUSS
For Quality Hardware Brushes Cutlery
23, King St. Phone BLA. 6775
MANCHESTER 2

**Crossword Quiz Answers**

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| R | A | M | P | A | R | T | | | | | | | | |

*ENGLAND*

**MIDDLESBROUGH**

Cleveland's Complete Family Store
Drapery, Furnishing, Restaurant, Mens Wear, Removals, etc.
DICKSON & BENSON, LTD.
MIDDLESBROUGH Tel. 2855

**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE**

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
*No Extra Charges*
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

"BRADBURN"
*DYERS and CLEANERS*
Established 1833
86 Northumberland Street Newcastle-on-Tyne Phone 22787
8, Station Road, Whitley Bay Phone 388

FAMILY WASH
for
EFFICIENCY and ECONOMY
WOODBINE LAUNDRY
Elswick Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne
TELEPHONE 31988

**NOTTINGHAM**

The best of HOME and EMPIRE PRODUCE
Get it at
MARSDENS
GROCERS FOR 'THE QUALITY'

WAT SIMMONS
BODEN STREET
for
CURTAINS, and runner rails, frills and pelmets in casement damask, silk broché velours, etc.
PHONE 23478

Whettons, Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
18 MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

Savoy Cafe
SOUTH PARADE

**ROCHDALE**

*For Ladies' Wear*
BUDGE and AUBREY
89 and 91, Drake Street, Rochdale
TEL. 2296

SENIORS
*Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls'*
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS
Own Materials Made Up.
Phone 3931 Yorkshire Street and Baillie Street Rochdale.

J. E. NUTHALL
*Practical Watch & Clock Maker*
60A, Yorkshire Street Tel. 3489
Sole Agent for
OMEGA & TISSOT WATCHES
JAZZ CLOCKS
Satisfaction Guaranteed

FLOWERS
GREENWOOD'S
16, Spotland Road
Wedding and Presentation Bouquets
Personal Supervision 'Phone 3487
*Church and Table Decorations*

**SHEFFIELD**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 61073. Hours: After 6 p. m. daily except Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.
125-137 West Street
Car Repairs
PANEL BEATERS—COACH and CELLULOSE REPAINTERS
Phones 43262 and 25807

PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
*For High Class*
Ladies' Merchandise
*Moderately Priced*

EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL
James W. Rippon
*Electrical Contractor*
82 Arundel Street Tel. 20438

Comfort Shoe Shop
*Agents for*
LOTUS & DELTA
footwear
186, WHITHAM ROAD

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD
(Continued from previous page)

"THE SMARTEST SHOP IN TOWN"
for
MEN'S—BOYS'—GIRLS' BABIES'
CLOTHING and OUTFITTING
Also
TOYS, JEWELLERY, COSMETICS HAND BAGS AND FANCY GOODS and Now
A Barber's Shop for Men
STEWART & STEWART
OF PINSTONE ST. Tel. 24256

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

SOUTHPORT

PURSERS

Removals and Storage
CARPETS and LINOLEUMS
Complete House Furnishers
143-149 LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT

J. COLLINSON & Co.
461-463 Lord Street, Southport
for
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

SOUTHPORT'S SOCIAL RENDEZVOUS
MIRAMAR
Proprietress, MRS A. P. DONNELLY
CAFE—RESTAURANT
137-139 Lord Street, Southport Ph. 55470
Open Daily till 11 p. m.
Sundays—3 till 11 p. m.
Morning Refreshment, Light Luncheons, Teas, Suppers, Tea Dances, Evening Dances

PAULINE
(Miss M. L. Huntington)
BEAUTY SALON
Registered
EUGENE PERMANENT WAVE
3a, Seabank Road. Tel. 2623

The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability

CHARLES MARSHALL
The High Class Fruiterer and Greengrocer
NOTED FOR QUALITY
Market Hall Tel. 3789

STOCKPORT

Chatterions, DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS
LOWER HILLGATE Stockport
STO. 2650

HOWARD CARTER Ltd.
15 Bramhall Lane and 68 Buxton Rd., Stockport Tel. Sto. 3342
For Household Ironmongery and Garden Requisites

WAKEFIELD

C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery, Gloves, Blouses, Underwear Hosiery and Neckwear
11 BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

YORK

THE TEA SHOP
(13 Lendal)
Queen Anne House and Garden

LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEAS
Home-made Cakes
Handicraft, Pottery, etc.
Tel. 4025

PICKERINGS
Booksellers
28, High Ousegate, York

Isle of Man

DOUGLAS

ROBERT OATES
47 Years' Experience in
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
Hillside Store
19, Drinkwater St., Douglas 'Phone 1551

CLUCAS'S
Fish, Poultry, Fruit, Flowers
Duke Street, Douglas
TEL. 115 AND 323

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Shop at COOPER'S
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSFERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
47 Morningside Rd. 52 Home St.
340 Nicolson St. 337 Leith Walk
35 Raeburn Place 21 Newington Rd.
6 East Trinity Road
Blackhall, 161 St. John's Road
Corstorphine

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH
(Continued)

PURITY
Guaranteed in Our Home Made Confectionery
ROBERT TAIT
Tel. 43181 Nicolson Square

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2662, 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
25, ARGYLL ARCADE, GLASGOW

Scottish Woollens Real Hand-Woven
HARRIS- TWEEDS
COSTUME CLOTHS
TRAVELLING RUGS
ALL CLAN TARTANS
Finest Cashmere Shetland Knitwear and Scarves
HIGHLAND OUTFITS
Tel. Central 3511

PRINTERS
PAPER MERCHANTS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
W. Lyon Puttie & Co
ST. VINCENT STATIONERY WORKS
GLASGOW, C.2

COUPAR FURS
Attractive and Original Styles in
Coats, Capes, Wraps, and Stoles
In All Furs
241, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2
Phone 2389 Douglas

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

When in Glasgow Dine at
COOPERS
LUNCH and TEA ROOM
205 Ingram Street
24 Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service
Economical Varied Rapid
COOPER & CO.'S STORES, LTD.

Electric Clocks
of All Descriptions
ALEXANDER SCOTT
LIMITED
Jewellers and Silversmiths
109 BUCHANAN STREET

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment.
339 BYRES RD.
Tel. Western 2016
GLASGOW W. 2

JOHN SMITH & SON
(GLASGOW) LIMITED
General and Foreign
BOOKSELLERS
57-61 St. Vincent Street
Telephone Central 4457
Telegrams: Books, Glasgow

JOINER for WORK HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY
Phone BELL 1616
J.W.BLACK
64 RHYMER ST GLASGOW

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
Classical and Popular
Complete Stocks of All Makers
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226/230 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Also at 141/143 High Street, AYR.
5, Gilmour Street, PAISLEY

JOHN ALVES
High Class Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
CARR'S BISCUITS
6, Kelvingrove Street, Phone 4709 Douglas

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2610

HELENSBURGH

Valeting and Tailoring
THE NORMAN SERVICE
87, West Clyde St., Helensburgh
Tel. 95
Dry Cleaning, Repairing, Alterations and Remodelling of every conceivable kind


# Daily Features Page

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

FACTS FIGURES
ABOUT 4,000,000,000 RATION COUPONS BECOME VALID EACH MONTH IN THE U.S.—ENOUGH TO FILL MORE THAN 15 FREIGHT CARS.
AN OUNCE OF GOLD MAY BE WORKED INTO GOLD LEAF 0.0000033 INCH THICK, COVERING 6 SQ. FEET
IT'S A FACT PETROLEUM REFINERIES BUILT MORE THAN 2,000 YEARS AGO ARE STILL OPERATED BY NATIVES IN IRAQ
KAURI, ONE OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, HAS A BEACH WHOSE SANDS EMIT A BARKING SOUND WHEN WALKED UPON. K. PARRIS

## Did You Ever Wonder

### What Is Meant by the 'Edison Effect,' and Why It Is Important?

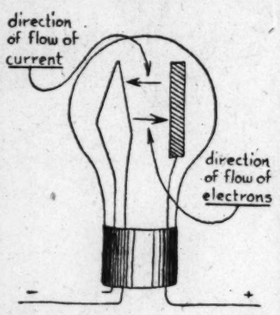
Electronics may be defined as a physical science devoted to the study of electrons. An electron, in turn, may be described as a minute particle of electricity.

The material world is held to be built of molecules, made up of various combinations of atoms, or elements. Atoms are said to consist of a nucleus of neutrons and protons, around which negatively charged electrons whirl in planet-like orbits.

It was "the Wizard of Menlo Park," Thomas Alva Edison, who first observed that electrons would flow in a vacuum. In 1883 Edison noted a bothersome phenomenon in some of his early electric lamps. When they were first lighted there would be a glow between the filament terminals and the filament would distintegrate rapidly.

This glow was actually an electronic gaseous discharge and constituted the first observed and recorded phenomenon in electronics.

Edison, however, pursued the subject no farther, and the "Edison effect," the flow of electrons between heated metals when the two were subjected to different




electrical charges in a vacuum tube, remained simply an interesting laboratory fact until the turn of the century.

The Edison effect was put to its first practical use by Professor Fleming when he applied it to the creation of a detector for wireless telegraphy. Later, Lee DeForest developed the vacuum-tube grid—a small charged wire screen whose function was to control the flow of electrons through the valve. Then Armstrong put an end to the era of radio-by-ear-phone by discovering how to amplify radio-frequency waves, while Langmuir brought out the high-vacuum tube with a capacity up in the watts and kilowatts, instead of merely fractions of a watt.

No one can say when we shall come to the end of the new vistas of service in the field of electronics, which already has given us a myriad of devices for home, industrial, and military duties, from the unwinking "electric eye" (the photoelectric cell) to the electron microscope.—W. P. Keasbey

## In Lighter Vein

**Reason Enough**

Miss C—, the kindergarten teacher, was very strict in her demand that every absence in her class be accounted for by a written excuse from the absentee's mother.

One morning there was a big snowstorm, which kept most of the babies at home. The next day they all came with written excuses except one tot named Willie. When asked why he had not brought a note, he lisped, "I fordot it."

He was cautioned to bring it the next day.

Willie's mother couldn't understand why, in such an obvious circumstance as a snowstorm, an excuse should be necessary. Nevertheless, to please Willie, she wrote one.

The next morning he arrived all rosy with the cold and handed teacher the following:

"Dear Miss C—: Little Willie's legs are fourteen inches long, the snow was two feet deep.—Mrs. H."

**Enemy Denial**

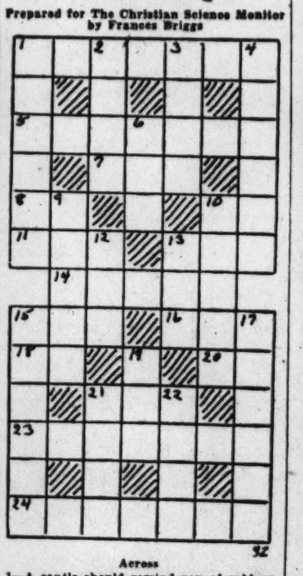
Berlin radio announcer: "The democratic slave press states that the Führer's speeches have lost their usual bombast and braggadocio—this is another plutocratic lie!"—Punch ©.

## A Verse for Today . . .

*And I will strengthen them in the* LORD; *and they shall walk up and down in his name, saith the* LORD.—ZECH. 10:12

## Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—A cantle should remind you of rubbers, saddles, or baskets—which?
5—In a certain popular song, Rosie works at what?
7—Before.
8—What is symbol for aluminum?
10—How would you write "2" in Roman numerals?
11—What is a villous surface on some woven fabrics?
13—If you emulated Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, would you fly, hum, or act?
14—What is it you cannot make a horse do, though you may lead him to water?
15—In baseball, ball batted in the air is called what?
16—What is the "drear-nighted" month of Keats's "Stanzas"? (abbr.)
18—French article.
20—Thee.
21—Sound of doves.
22—Who is author of "One World"?
24—What is a broad embankment such as that mentioned in "The Star-Spangled Banner"?

Down
1—What do you call a native of Beyrouth?
2—In story of the Deluge, what bird was sent out but "found no rest for the sole of her foot"?
3—What musical instrument was popular in Europe from the 14th to 17th century?
4—What is a narrow stretch of water connecting two larger bodies of water?
6—Sea eagle.
9—What is a cuplike spoon?
10—Who wrote "Autobiography of a Curmudgeon"?
13—Who is titular hero of a comedy by John Poole?
12—Conjunction.
15—According to Wordsworth, what "can give thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears"?
17—What is a thicket affording cover?
19—Musical note.
21—The bivalve known as a gaper is what?
22—Red River forms whole of southern boundary of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"This model gives the baby a chance to have a say where he's going"

## Brevities

**Wade in Detroit News:** An American population stabilized at around 175 million is now foreseen. At that rate we shall never grow up to the size of the government we now operate.

**Boston Globe:** Standing in line for an hour or so to buy a train ticket puts the modern traveler in condition to stand in the aisle for the length of his journey.

**Punch ©:** Hitler was presented with a tiger-skin rug. Now if the Fuehrer, that would be news.

## Daily Anecdote

### Only the Beginning

A Negro preacher in a small Southern community, desiring to impress upon his congregation the length of eternity, presented the following illustration:

"If a sparrow, breddern, should take a drop of water from the Atlantic Ocean at Coney Island, and with this drop of water in his beak should hop, hop, and hop across the country until it reached the Pacific Ocean at San Francisco, and when it got there should let the drop fall into the Pacific, and when this had been done should turn around and hop, hop, and hop all the way back to Coney Island and get another drop and do the same thing over, and keep on doing this very same thing until it had carried the whole Atlantic Ocean over into the Pacific, it would then only be the early morning in eternity."

Wide World

### Hikes on Furloughs!

**Meet Pfc. Harrison Krider of Camp Lee, Va., who is a glutton for punishment. Most soldiers look forward to a furlough as a time for leisure, Pfc. Krider, however, scorns such human weakness and spends his off time—hiking. He recently returned from a ten-day furlough, nine days of which were spent traversing 105 miles of the Appalachian Trail between Cloverdale and Floyd, Va.**

### What Soldiers Remember

Fresno, Calif.

The thermometer registered 105° and the squadron had just marched three miles to the obscure railroad spur where they were to load and depart in relative secrecy. Roll call, last-minute checks of equipment, and other details had to be accomplished with no shade or other protection from the hot rays of the midsummer sun. Then running across the narrow field from a small Mexican cotton workers' settlement adjoining the spur came a small boy with a pitcher of cold water. Coming close to the soldiers he slowed down abruptly and then approached a sergeant in charge, timidly asking him if he would like a drink. There was no doubt about the reply. Almost instantly his pitcher had been emptied into the canteen cups of the soldiers, and he was running back to the little group of houses. A few minutes later he returned with several of his pals each carrying a pitcher of water. The group of children increased until seventeen were helping, and they didn't stop until every soldier had quenched his thirst and the train was ready to leave. Among the fondest memories —— squadron will carry to its next station and on across will be of these friendly children and their thoughtful assistance.

### Kiska's Mountains

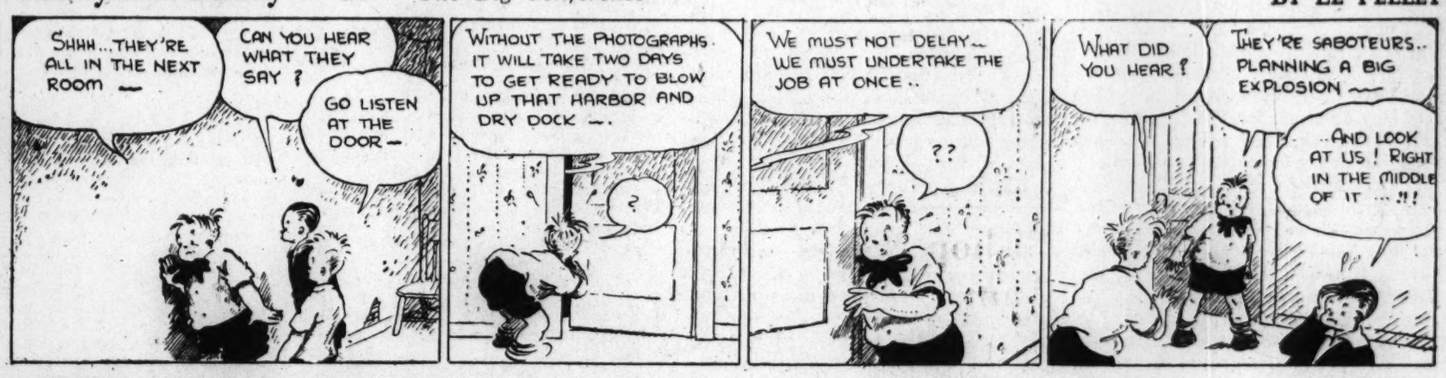
The mountains of Kiska, although not so lofty as those of other islands in the Aleutian Chain, are over 4,000 feet high and are snow-covered until early summer.

## NEWS ITEM— WASHINGTON—UNCLE SAM HIRES FAMOUS FRENCH CHEF TO "DRESS UP" 35¢ CAFETERIA MEALS SO THEY'LL LOOK LIKE $2.00 ONES

PREST-O CHANGE-O! FOR 35¢ YOU NOW HAVE A $2.00 DINNER!
BOY-O-BOY! BET MY FRIEND MR. EDWARDS WILL BE GLAD WHEN YOU GET OVER TO THE PENTAGON BLDG
UNCLE SAM HAS NOTHING ON ME
DANNY'S DINER
MONSIEUR McCLOSKEY FAMOUS FRENCH CHEF NOW IN CHARGE
DANNY'S
UNCLE SAM'S IDEA MAY BE CATCHING
AH'S MADAMSELL SUBROSA, THAT FAMOUS FRENCH CHEFESS-- AH CAN MAKE A 35¢ MEAL LOOK LIKE A RITZ-PLAZA DREAM
I'M AFRAID OUR COOK HAS THE KNACK OF MAKING A $2.00 DINNER LOOK LIKE 35¢
L.F. VAN ZELM

## Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*The Big Conference*

By Le Pelley


SHHH...THEY'RE ALL IN THE NEXT ROOM —
CAN YOU HEAR WHAT THEY SAY ?
GO LISTEN AT THE DOOR—
WITHOUT THE PHOTOGRAPHS IT WILL TAKE TWO DAYS TO GET READY TO BLOW UP THAT HARBOR AND DRY DOCK —.
WE MUST NOT DELAY— WE MUST UNDERTAKE THE JOB AT ONCE ..
??
WHAT DID YOU HEAR ?
THEY'RE SABOTEURS.. PLANNING A BIG EXPLOSION —
..AND LOOK AT US ! RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF IT ... ?!!

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*If He Went Away Even a Little Bit That Would Be a Help*

By Rodgers

"Why didn't you fly away with the rest of your friends?" I asked the crow I discovered hiding in the scarecrow's pocket—
"Something seems to be bothering one of my wings," he cawed. "I can only fly a little bit at a time—"
"If you'd just keep flying away from here—well—they say 'every little bit helps!'" I was tempted to remind him—
"But shucks, that wouldn't be very kind if his wing is really bothering him," I decided—

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Ted Is Also Curdling*

By The Hagers

The drake who brings my milk and cream,
And Aunt Matilda make a team.
He sits down in a kitchen chair
While notes on farming they compare:
The soy bean crop, the price of cheese,
New hybrid corn, farm subsidies.
And this goes on hour after hour.
Ted knows now why his cream is sour.
HALLADAY'S DAIRY

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Bombing Rome

In an earlier age criminals often sought to escape justice by running to sanctuary in a church. For more than three years Italian Fascism has hidden behind the ecclesiastical and artistic monuments of Rome. The Axis destroyed—often with no military excuse—the most cherished religious and historical treasures of a dozen nations. But taking advantage of the feeling of millions of people about the Vatican, those great guardians of religion, Hitler and Mussolini, said, "Oh, no; you can't bomb Rome."

Now their immunity is ended. The superstitious spell they sought to cast while making Rome an arsenal and barracks is broken. They reckoned without the resolution of the Allies—and the training of American fliers in precision bombing. When it became clear that the Italian capital was not only a military center but a bottleneck for supplies flowing to the Sicilian front, a major blow was carefully planned and vigorously delivered. The Allies took serious risks, making the raid in daylight and issuing a warning.

Leaflets dropped prior to the bombing explained the Allied purpose to the people and pointed out that the Axis leaders might themselves bomb the Vatican and claim it was done by the British or Americans. The plane crews were specially prepared with maps and instructed to hit the major targets—the big railway yards—and avoid historic monuments and churches. Observers thought the orders had been precisely executed. Axis propaganda is howling, but the only evidence of nonmilitary damage is the report that the Basilica of San Lorenzo was hit.

What will be the effect? So far there has been virtually complete approval from the peoples of the United Nations, whatever their church connections. Probably the effect on the Italian people will be no worse than the bombing of other cities. Indeed, it may help to bring home the fact that the only escape is to throw out Mussolini and Hitler.

There are those who know Italy well who have held that her few main railway lines could be cut by repeated bombing in the country districts—which would make it plain to the people that the Allies were trying to avoid hitting civilians. But the military men argue that such attacks would be far more difficult to carry out and would do little damage to collections of rolling stock and supplies in city railway yards.

In any such calculations Rome should get no more consideration than any other military center—Mussolini had refused to declare it an open city. Untrammeled minds have more than once asked, "Why this exaggerated concern for stones and bricks? We all wish to preserve the treasures of civilization. But are they of greater worth than the lives of little children?" If bombing is necessary—and even the most careful bombing of military targets may do other damage—in order to halt barbarism, then let us be clear about our desire to preserve civilization.

Let us put its spiritual qualities ahead of material objects. Let compassion for the oppressed and liberation of the enslaved come before worship of relics. Let no confusion or fear prevent the pursuit and destruction of criminal systems, no matter where they hide. Let the purpose be to uphold truth and justice rather than to gain vengeance or vainglory and these hard choices can be made with confidence. But it may be well for the peoples of the United Nations to have such occasions as this to re-examine their motives and refine the purity of their purposes.

### Welcome, Panther

Vermont may be depended upon to do the right thing at the right time. Summer couldn't get officially under way unless there were reports of a panther or two prowling the mountains and upland pastures of the Green Mountain State. It is reassuring that the panther has again been reported.

City dwellers who don't understand the value of tradition may ask why some one doesn't take his muzzle-loader and finish off the beast. There has been a standing offer for years of a substantial award to him who actually produces a panther, dead or alive. These skeptics may wonder if the prowess of the Green Mountain boys has lessened since Revolutionary days.

The public in general, and Vermont in particular, expect a panther on an annual basis. Early in July is as good a time as any for it. It gives summer a sort of all-around, substantial basis. We'll hear of the Nantucket sea serpent soon, and then everything will be on a normal keel as we head toward dog days.

### Potatoes to Medals

There's a new kind of star in the sky of fame today. It's not from Hollywood. It's not of the theater.

It's the War Hero. Even luminaries of screen, stage, and radio forfeit a bit of their glamour beside this new public idol. He may be the boy who used to wait on you at the chain store. But the minute he becomes a hero, things are different.

You stutter when you greet him. You're embarrassed and don't know what to say. He's suddenly sort of a superman—a kind of knight in gleaming armor, and folks just stare in speechless awe. Even the businesslike reporter clears his throat before he interviews a war hero. All his questions suddenly seem silly and he hesitates to ask them.

That is why it's so reassuring to know about Sergt. Maynard H. Smith of Caro, Michigan, gunner on a bomber that ranges over Europe. He has just been awarded the highest military decoration of the United States—the Congressional Medal of Honor, a decoration which even generals will have to salute.

But Sergeant Smith, we are glad to say, is still of this world. He had to get leave from K. P. duty to accept his decoration. It seems that "our hero" had been peeling potatoes for a week due to a little habit of returning late to his bomber station after a pass.

We can picture him taking off his apron and laying aside his paring knife. It gives sort of an earthy touch to this hero business that puts us more at ease.

### Republican Internationalists

The most hopeful evidence yet seen of the pressures generating within the Republican Party to renounce isolationism, semi-isolationism, or even a convenient straddle emanates from the Republican Postwar Policy Association's meeting in New York. Even though this group is unofficial, and, indeed, a rival of a committee appointed by National Chairman Spangler, the forthright tone of its resolutions, and the patent support accorded by substantial elements within the party all portend a difficult time for those in the Grand Old Party who would turn back the hands of the clock.

Mr. Mayo Shattuck of Boston accurately estimated the situation when he told the 300 Republican internationalists that any balking by the Party against active participation in the affairs of the postwar world would assure a fourth term for President Roosevelt.

With sentiment divided, and with strong elements of the Party, especially in the Middle West, insisting on an American "Nationalism," the obvious political play would be a compromise broad enough to give lip service to both sides and agile enough to sway with the pressures.

Such an expedient is fraught with perils. It betokens a continuation of vacillating irresponsibility toward neighborly obligations. We mean by that such antics as one minute sponsoring a conference for world economic reconstruction and the next minute adopting high tariffs.

This war is being fought for a number of reasons and for a variety of causes, but among the more hopeful consequences has been an awakening on the part of many Americans to the fact that they are members of an interdependent world, and that the best hope for peace and prosperity lies in actively sharing and working together toward the Christian ideal of the brotherhood and liberation of all.

The political party in America which best sees and leads towards this goal deserves—and we believe will enjoy—the greatest support. Any pull back towards the restless sleep of detachment and apathy of isolationism is unworthy and deserves the sharp censure the New York meeting uttered upon it.

Isolationism may have been a comfortable dream for many, though the awakening was a bit rude; but it was a dream, and you can't recapture dreams.

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An English lad asked a guide at an American exhibit in London, "Why is your President elected for four years?" Something must be done about bringing our English cousins up-to-date on American customs.

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The Victory Gardener Next Door says that when Barnum said, "There's one born every minute," he must have been talking about the suckers that grow on tomato plants.

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We like associates who are friendly and cordial—but why do some of them insist on whacking you on the back after your day on the beach?

## The Prayers of Faith Go Forth in Argentina

*How an Argentine woman of democratic sympathies reacted to the military coup of June 4 is told in the following translated excerpts from a letter she wrote in Spanish to her daughter in the United States. While the situation has altered considerably since this was written, it is significant as an indication of liberal yearnings among the Argentine people.*

I am continuing this letter on June 4, 1943, and I cannot refrain from sending you the stupendous news, if I may call it that. Today, as on the 25th of May, 1810, true Argentinians—not the bandits who masquerade under our flag in order to govern arbitrarily, creating a dictatorship and giving support to the Nazi usury which was gaining dominion here—have risen. This morning General Ramirez and other high officials of the State and Navy overthrew the government of Castillo and his henchmen.

Today I have spent a very happy day because once more democracy is triumphing, people having seen that our country would be finished if determined men did not rally to its defense. There are still patriots. Now at last ships will sail with food for the great crusade which you up there are carrying on and we shall be united, for in the Proclamation given to the public by General Rawson, he declares that we shall defend democracy. . . .

Life was getting quite impossible here. Everything was undermined, or rather corrupt; fraud, graft, disregard of law were working against the people. Monopoly was enthroned, and the people had to replace with their work the millions that they threw away in horseracing and carousing. . . . Sugar rose to 50 cents a kilo. . . .

I send you this news so that you can tell people there that now we shall shake off the Nazi yoke and together we shall fight to end it. Although we do not take up arms, the prayers of faith go forth, not for a peace like that of the 14th, but one which will crush Fascism and Naziism.

## The Repair Man Arrives

## Our Readers Say—

*Pertinent excerpts from letters To The Christian Science Monitor*

### More on the Florida Canal

To answer seriatim and specifically the charges against the Florida Canal which are contained in Mrs. Alice B. Ball's letter of recent date, let us begin with Paragraph 1.

Sixty-nine years ago, a Senate resolution directed the Secretary of War "to communicate to the Senate all information in his possession concerning a water-line of transportation from the mouth of the St. Mary's River, between the States of Georgia and Florida, through Okefenokee Swamp, and through the State of Florida to some suitable point on the Gulf of Mexico, embracing the probable nature and character of such a water-line, and the extent of country and population to be benefited by its construction, and an estimate of the cost of the necessary surveys or examinations therefor." That was in 1874, half a century before the word boondoggle was invented.

Lieut. Col. Q. A. Gillmore, Corps of Engineers, to whom the resolution was referred, reported among other things: "The main purpose sought to be attained by the proposed water-line is assumed to be a cheap means of sending eastward the products of the Mississippi Valley over a route that shall shorten the time and avoid the dangers of the trip through the Gulf of Mexico and the Florida Straits."

No sane individual would attempt to tow a flotilla of river barges, whether carrying oil or grain, around the Florida Keys, and the distance in the open waters of the Gulf from Carrabelle, the end of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, to Fort Myers, the Gulf port of the Fort Myers - Stuart - Lake Okeechobee Drainage Canal, is 275 miles as the crow flies; and there isn't a mile of canal along the Gulf coast of Florida between Fort Myers and Port Inglis, the Gulf terminal of the Jacksonville Canal, a distance of 175 miles.

The Fort Myers-Stuart Route would add between 550 and 600 miles to the distance of haul for barges between Jacksonville and Texas ports. It is only 766 miles from Jacksonville to Norfolk.

The Office of Transportation for War admits that excess transportation costs for oil amount to $400,000,000 yearly. Is $40,000,000 or $60,000,000 too much to save that sum?

New York — JOHN L. BOGERT, Associate Editor, Marine Journal

### "A Whetstone Wanted"

Thank you for Mr. Canham's article entitled "A Whetstone Wanted" in The Christian Science Monitor. His admonition was just what I needed, I was about to fall into the abyss of accepting everything written by the editors. I used to get mentally riled by an occasional editorial and tried to give it a prayerful dismissal, thinking I was the one at fault. I can see now that there is a bare possibility that the ideas of the readers might be better than those of the editors.

It seems to me that we must ever keep before us the need to differentiate between destructive and constructive criticism. In our great desire to express love and kindness and do away with all destruction, we must not overlook the equally vital activity of searching analysis and constructive criticism.

HELEN E. LUGSDIN

Jackson Heights, N. Y.

### On Greta Garbo

It was very gratifying to read in your newspaper an article written about Greta Garbo by Frank Daugherty.

Many slanderous things have been said in Hollywood and abroad in this land about this person whose "crime" is the desire to seek seclusion. Because an individual hasn't the mass instinct of the country toward a social life, he or she is deemed queer. People coming from another land especially should be accorded a welcome which includes allowance for their individual characteristics.

Bellingham, Wash. — JOCELYN RIDLEY

*This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## Dial and Error

When we ordered the telephone for our new apartment, we were thinking of it in terms of necessity and convenience. If the Government knew how much trouble that phone has given us, and at the same time how much entertainment, it would immediately clap on double taxes—a nuisance tax and an entertainment tax.

The fun—and the trouble—began the very day we moved. We had been gone all day, but came to our new home early in the evening. We decided the unpacking could wait, and we sat down for a nice peaceful perusal of the paper before turning in.

Almost immediately, the telephone rang. "When can I get a bus to Chicago?" asked a worried voice.

"Why, I don't know," was the answer, without considering that this reply might surprise the inquirer even more than her question had surprised us. "What number are you calling?"

"Isn't this the Greyhound Bus line?" she asked impatiently. We convinced her it was not, and that no, we did not know the bus schedules, and returned to our newspaper.

Similar calls followed, at the rate of several per hour, until we went to bed. At half an hour past midnight, the telephone shrilled its loudest. Why does it always seem so much louder and more offensive when it is waking you up? "When does the 1 o'clock bus leave for New York?" a faraway voice asked fuzzily.

Sleepily we answered, "We don't know. We're not the Greyhound Bus line."

"Well, isn't this 1366?" he insisted belligerently.

"It is not! It's 1663. And, if you ask us, people ought to stay home anyway and not go traveling around at such an hour."

* * *

Sleepy as we were, it was easy now to see why we were getting these calls. We shared with the Greyhound Bus line the very same numerals. They weren't in precisely the same arrangement, but who could expect people to notice such a trifling difference in sequence? They dialed a one, two sixes and a three, and how could they help it if the dialing scrambled them up a bit?

It was by that time early Sunday morning, and the telephone business office would not function for more than twenty-four hours. We dialed "Operator" and she listened sympathetically, plugging in her Supervisor, who sympathized, too. But no amount of sympathy will stop a telephone bell. It continued to ring at approximately half-hour intervals throughout the week end, with some slight cessation during the night shift.

The minute the telephone office opened on Monday, we were talking to a young woman in the service department. "Please give us a new number right away, today, now," we pleaded. "We just can't go on answering the telephone for the Greyhound Bus lines!"

"Just a moment," said the young lady with telephone company courtesy smoothing every syllable and making it nice to listen to. "What is your number?" (That's the first question the telephone company asks you, no matter what the point at issue may be.)

We told her. "Just a moment, please," and we waited while something went on, in silence, at the other end of the wire. "But the Greyhound Bus number is 1366," she said in a tone that just fixed everything beautifully, "and yours is 1063."

"*We* know it," we answered, "but can you think of any way to convince the traveling public of that?"

After another moment of silence, the young lady agreed to lay the matter before her superiors. In fact, what she said was, "I'll have to take it up with the Manager."

* * *

Let it be recorded that the telephone company does have a heart, and can act with remarkable speed, considering its size. Tuesday morning we were presented with a new number: 6526. We instinctively eyed the two sixes with suspicion—which proved to be just the right attitude.

Answering the ring one evening, we heard dusky syllables of inquiry. "Is dis de dancin' studio?" We said it wasn't. Ten minutes later, the same velvet voice made the same query. As before, we replied, "No, you have the wrong number." Then, as a helpful afterthought, "You must be dialing wrong. Why don't you dial the Operator and ask her to help you get your number?"

"Now, how you 'spose Ah been doin' dat?" the man was asking himself as he rang off. We couldn't tell him, because we hadn't solved the mystery ourselves.

As the calls continued, several times a week, from assorted unknown voices, we felt that this, too, must be stopped. But how? We had some hesitancy in asking for another new number so soon. Imagine getting the reputation of being a person who couldn't get along with your telephone number!

One night we answered the phone to hear an unfamiliar voice saying in tender accents, "Are you ready?" Having no plans whatever in connection with this strange masculine voice, we automatically recited, "You must have the wrong number."

But the voice persisted, "Isn't this Helen?" As a matter of fact, it was Helen, but not—we felt certain—the Helen he was calling.

We sidestepped the issue by asking, "What number do you want?"

"I want 0520," came the answer.

"Well, this is 6526. You must be dialing wrong. Try again."

He did. Not once, but twice. Both times our bell rang and was answered, with the patience of both parties beginning to be something less than exemplary. Then we undertook a little simple research, involving nothing more profound than staring at the dial with what could accurately be described as fierce concentration. And the puzzle answered itself.

The gentleman who wanted 0520 was getting 6526 because he was dialing the letter O in place of the number 0. On our dials, the letter O is in the same spot as the figure 6. We could hardly wait to tell him, but we didn't have to wait long for his next call. "Oh," said the man in a flat little voice, when we explained exactly how to get his number. And we never heard that voice again.

Occasional calls still come for the dance studio, but they are rationed now—only one per person. No one makes the same mistake twice, thanks to our over-the-wire-complete-in-one-lesson course on how to dial. In our small way, we may even be making a slight contribution to cutting down unnecessary calls—for wrong-number calls are definitely nonessential. Just in case the campaign against wrong numbers should assume nation-wide proportions, we are ready with a slogan: "Dial right and you won't get left!"

HELEN HENLEY

## The Wide Horizon

### A People Without a Name

By Elizabeth Fagg

MEXICO, D. F.

It's entirely possible that the United States is becoming a country without a name and its citizens a people without an identity.

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace recently told a crowd of one million listeners in Central Park on the occasion of "I Am An American Day" that the United States possesses "no monopoly on the name 'American.'" A lot of other countries with Spanish-speaking Americans have the same right to the name "American," he said.

For the past year or more, the question of what citizens of the United States may rightfully call themselves has become increasingly delicate, and journalists and writers have been hedging gingerly around trying to dodge the issue of calling "Americans" anything at all. In their effusion over the good-neighbor glow, they seem about to lose the old right of saying "We are Americans" in the national sense, and of using "America" to mean "My country, 'tis of thee."

A recent editorial in the Mexico City newspaper, Excelsior, entitled "Americans or What?" by Pedro Gringoire, remarks morosely that "in reality, the neighboring country is the only one in the world which does not have a private national title."

"Some have suggested," he continues, "that we give them the name 'America' and that the Continent be called, in late retribution of justice, 'Columbia.' But surely the people of Colombia will protest. And also those of the North in this have taken the initiative. It is the custom of their country to designate itself poetically, if not officially, as 'Columbia,' as in 'Hail, Columbia.'"

* * *

Really, *norteamericanos* do seem to be in a bad way. And through no fault of their own—though the Mexican editorialist suggests that their attempted monopoly of "American" was an indication of a subconscious, but overweening idea of superiority.

We cannot agree that anything of this kind is in their minds today, when because of a traditional mode of expression they say they are "Americans" . . . just as the people of the United States of Mexico call themselves "Mexicans" without squirming over the copyright. It is logical that usage should have given them a sense of ownership which has nothing to do with an attempt to hoard a word belonging to the rest of the Continent.

Their original misfortune, of course, dates back to the incorporation of the name of the Continent into the national title. But when the colonies of England declared their independence under the name of "The United States of America" there was at that time no other "United States" among the colonies of the Hemisphere.

Today people of the U. S. A. cannot technically refer to their country simply as the United States—that is, if nomenclature is to eliminate overlapping titles—because there are also the United States of Mexico, of Brazil, of Venezuela, and of Colombia. Otherwise, perhaps it could be the "United States of the North," as the Mexicans call it, but this still would give the people no name unless they follow the Mexican manner of calling them "Unitedstatesians," the English translation of their "Estadounidenses," from the Spanish "Estados Unidos" or United States. Personally, we feel the English is too awkward.

* * *

The Mexican journalists have taken to "northamerican" or "noramerican" as the good-neighbor substitute. But for any hair-splitting critic of the future this will be a wholely untenable designation. It could even sow new seeds for friction should there ever be a North America versus South America movement—which we don't anticipate or suggest. Nevertheless, those of Canada and Mexico, being North Americans, too, could object, and for any sharply focused answer to the ambiguity of titles, this offers no solution even for the present.

They can't call themselves "Yankees" for either international or internal reasons. The slangy twang and unpleasant associations of the word bar it from international usage. And in the Southern States there are those who would still fight a civil war rather than be called a name whose natural prefix, to many of them, begins with "D."

To date no suggestion which can stand its ground has been offered.

There is one name, little used and not at all publicized, that seems just pat, and in closing we timidly suggest its consideration, provided nothing is done immediately about taking a new name for the country. If the Nation continues to be the United States of America, the occasionally used term "Usonian," heard from time to time here in Mexico, might suffice—"Usonians" or citizens of the U. S. A. Who can challenge that?


## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

*An International Daily Newspaper*

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year....$12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months....$6.00 — One month....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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*Published by* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.